

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3577.—VOL. CXXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1907.

SIXPENCE.

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THE CENTRE OF ENGLAND'S INTEREST TO-DAY: OUR GERMAN IMPERIAL VISITOR WITH HIS AIDE-DE-CAMP
IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN.

The German Emperor, whom the country welcomes on November 11, has not paid a State visit to the King since he came over to attend Queen Victoria's funeral. His Majesty is accompanied by the Empress, who has not been here since 1899. The King has arranged a great series of festivities at Windsor in honour of his guests. The ceremonies include a State Banquet and two Command Performances.—(PHOTOGRAPH BY MEISEL.)

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MRS. ELLISON'S ANSWER," AT THE NEW THEATRE.

MUCH sentimental ado, many harrowing emotions, many passionate protestations, many threats in defiance of the conventions, and an ending in which lovers who have contemplated braving the world's censure consent to mutual renunciation, such is a summary of the story, or, at least, of the main plot of "Mrs. Ellison's Answer." It is the old story, this that was told afresh at the New Theatre last Tuesday evening of a man's conflict between the demands of duty and those of love. Richard Milvain is torn between his sense of what he owes to the girl to whom he has given his pledge and the overwhelming affection he feels for Mrs. Ellison, a lady of not too happy matrimonial experiences, with whose mere friendship he is not content. He proposes an elopement, and she is of two minds, when chance befriends her innocent rival. The hero meets with an accident, and Mrs. Ellison recognises that to tend him is not her privilege. And so when they meet finally it is but to accept the arrangement of (stage) destiny, and the curtain falls on the tableau of the afflicted hero's being devotedly watched over by the woman who has the right to such service. Curiously enough, while Mrs. Ellison shrinks from breaking with convention, the chief figure in the sub-plot, a Yankee picture-framer's daughter whom the hero's young brother has married, to his family's disgust, has more courage—of a sort—and runs away from her husband by reason of a misunderstanding which her father, a blustering, sponging rogue, helps to foster. But in the end this father shows in better colours, and goes off in search of his daughter, whom the young husband may perhaps take back; so that here too the sentiment of respectability is appeased. Mr. Beauchamp plays the American on familiar lines, and Miss Claudia Lasell, as this loud person's daughter, adopts the brisk, hard tone which her part calls for, while Mr. Walter Pearce is agreeably boyish as the youthful husband. Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw, earnest though he is, makes rather too sombre a hero. Miss Granville alternates very charmingly her scenes of comedy and emotion.

Our portrait group of the A.S.R.S. Committee was photographed by Treble.

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THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

THE visit of Kaiser Wilhelm to this country would excite an unusual measure of public interest under any circumstances, for, whatever our views of German foreign policy, whatever our fears of German expansion on lines antagonistic to this country, the fact remains that the personality of the ruler of the United German Empire is one that appeals with unvarying force to Britons. Since the Kaiser succeeded to the throne in June 1888 he has been brought face to face with difficulties that might have daunted or dismayed any man in whom the qualities of foresight and moral courage are less strongly developed; but the Kaiser's veins carry the blood of the Hohenzollerns and the Guelphs, and consequently, while he has shown more than ordinary capacity for dealing with crises of every kind, it is well known that he has never turned his back upon anyone. He has the courage of his most disastrous convictions.

Most men are content to fill one rôle on the stage of life, but Wilhelm II. takes many parts, and has filled most, if not all of them, to the satisfaction of that very critical audience, the German people. To the man in the street he is best known as the War Lord, who aspires to be a Sea Lord as well; but the statesmen who control the foreign policy of Europe have learned to understand that the *Kriegspiel* occupies no more than a small proportion of the Imperial attention. How else could the hand and brain of the Kaiser be found so intimately associated with every development of foreign affairs from China to Peru? Everywhere the unseen but clearly felt force of German ambition becomes a factor in the political situation. No nation can extend its boundaries or develop its commerce, or achieve any aim upon which its heart is set, without finding the representative of the United German Empire pointing out that Germany's rights in the new sphere of activity must not be overlooked—even if they do not happen to exist. Even benevolent neutrality has its price, and that a heavy one. These incidents of weekly, monthly, yearly occurrence may annoy and irritate Powers both great and small, but behind the sense of grievance there is a very large measure of respect and admiration for the strenuous, single-minded, restless ruler who never spares himself for a single hour in pursuit of his high mission—the development and progress of the nation whose interests he guards. Perhaps in the non-moral world of politics the end serves sometimes to justify the means; but behind all the Kaiser's work faith serves as the motive-power, a simple faith in God, a profound belief in the German Empire's destiny, and a conviction that Germany's supreme head is a ruler by Divine Right, who must in the fulness of time render an account for all his labours under the sun.

So it happens that the flamboyant figure of the ruler whose tasks and difficulties are greater than those of any of his brethren will evoke considerable enthusiasm in this country, because every Briton knows that in the long run the world must be ruled by strong men who have a high moral purpose, and that in their integrity, their avowed allegiance to the Divinity, the safety of kingdoms is best assured. Much water has flowed from the rivers to the sea since last the Kaiser paid an extended visit to this country and drove to the City to enjoy its hospitality. Throughout the intervening years the relations between Great Britain and the German Empire have frequently been strained. The Kaiser has not often been fortunate in his advisers, and the political desirability of keeping these islands from too intimate and friendly a contact with the other Powers, particularly the parties to the Dual and Triple Alliance, has been ever present before the minds of those who thrive in the high places of the Wilhelmstrasse. But while we resent German foreign policy when it becomes unfriendly or dangerous to us, we must never forget that the Kaiser feels the responsibility of providing for a population that is increasing at the rate of nearly one million per annum. European expansion is barred on the right, and on the left are gathered the forces of the Dual Alliance. Beyond Europe the prizes of Colonial Empire have long been gathered in by Powers well able to hold what they have won. Only the Republics of South America offer a fair field for the colonising activity that creates colonies, and can provide countless miles of territory, held now by offshoots of the Latin race that cannot hold its own against the well-ordered, sober, indefatigable Teuton. But between German ambition and its realisation the United States has planted the Monroe Doctrine, fully determined to abide by the responsibilities that doctrine imposes; and the political problems that beset the Kaiser are complicated by the undeniable fact that his people are not colonists, that they do not love the autocratic German rule at home, and will not endure it abroad.

And yet, in spite of difficulties at home and abroad, in spite of the alarming growth of Social Democracy, in spite of all the other troubles that are strewn so plentifully in the paths of rulers, the Kaiser pursues his way quite undaunted, finding time to go yachting, to shoot, to compose and conduct music, to study military and naval problems, to keep in touch with all the varied interests of his people, to make himself acquainted with foreign opinion on all matters of importance, to superintend the work of his Ministers, to live a sane and healthy life. And it may be doubted whether any living man could have piloted the Ship of State through nineteen strenuous years with greater skill and courage in the face of the difficulties named, and others more intimate and personal upon which we have neither the right nor the wish to dwell.

It is to be hoped, and it may be believed, that Kaiser Wilhelm's impending visit will serve to convince him, if he has any doubts about the matter, that the British public responds with admiration to his great and varied accomplishments, to his high ideals and his noble life; that the only other feeling in the public mind will be one of regret that matters of health have availed to keep the Kaiser in Berlin, and will compel our august visitor to take a rest cure before he returns to his home and devoted people.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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LONDON THROUGH GERMAN EYES: THE STRAND, AS A SUBJECT OF THE KAISER SEES IT.

DRAWN BY OTTO GERLACH.



A NOVEMBER DAY IN THE STRAND: THE BUSIEST POINT, NEAR THE GAIETY THEATRE.

At the moment when we are preparing to entertain the head of the German Empire it is interesting to know how London looks to Teutonic eyes. Nobody who knows the Strand would deny the accuracy of Mr. Gerlach's picture; but, of course, it contains that individuality of view which is inevitable to the stranger.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE little row about Mr. Redford and the dramatic censorship might have died down but for the sudden and highly theatrical manner in which all the theatrical managers have covered the Censor with their shields. Some critics seem to have been quite impressed by this chorus in praise of Mr. Redford; I confess that I think the chief charm of it is of a humorous sort. There is something decidedly funny about some of the things that the great theatrical managers say on this matter. With extraordinary solemnity they whisper to us that they themselves—even they—owe much to the Censor: wealth, honour, decorum, popularity, and freedom from the brand of shame. Again and again, it seems, they were just about to put on the stage some scene of horrible immorality when Mr. Redford came and pointed out its real meaning. Again and again they might have uttered, in complete innocence, some atrocious joke, only the Censor came at the right moment and explained the joke to them. But for his constant instructions in the nature of vice, all the most respectable managers in London might be wallowing in wickedness every night. Frankly, one finds this plea for the Censor mere nonsense. No grown man requires a Court official to explain improper jokes to him. Nor do I see why theatrical managers should be considered as so specially white-winged and spotless a race that they are any more likely than anyone else to utter indecent things by blameless inadvertence. Nor can I see why poor Mr. Redford should be supposed to be so much more deeply read in the mysteries of evil than he is qualified to warn theatrical managers of hidden abominations which they are too pure to perceive. Least of all do I understand why theatrical managers should be free from the responsibility in regard to any written matter which is incumbent on authors, editors, and all other persons connected with it, the responsibility of reading the thing through seriously and deciding for themselves whether it is worthy of them or not.

The rest of the managers' argument is merely commercial, and, what is worse, they seem at bottom to treat the public Censor as their own commercial adviser. I am quite certain that he never acts as such; but they seem almost unconsciously to claim to use him as such. For what is their argument? Their argument is that the Censor, by guaranteeing a play beforehand, saves them from the ruinous collapse of having to withdraw it after a few days. Now this means one of two things. Either it means that the uncensored play might be so disgusting as to deserve a police prosecution (for a police prosecution must surely be rare in any system and reserved for flagrant cases); or else it means simply that the play would fail. If the managers mean the first thing, they do frankly confess that to the full extent of the fantastic words I used at the beginning of this article, they do not know obscenity when they see it, that they themselves are incapable of keeping their plays within the large toleration of a free country or an honest man. If they mean the latter, then they are using the Censor, or think they are using the Censor, for a private and a wrong purpose. It is no part of the Censor's duty to warn the manager against plays that will fail. He is not a publisher's reader. Plays may fail for many reasons—intellectual, æsthetic, or economic; the Censor's sole duty is to act on a few reasons, strictly ethical. If an author can persuade a manager to act his play, his play should be acted, even if nothing would persuade us to go and see it. But in the case of both suppositions, the point seems to be simply one of laziness or incompetence on the part of the managers or their readers. Is it not their business to cut out such passages as would involve them in the ruin of a criminal

prosecution? Is it not their business to refuse such plays as would land them in the ruin of empty houses? Is it not the whole meaning of a manager that he professes to do this; and, if he cannot do it, is there any mystical reason why Mr. Redford should know a manager's business better than a manager? Imagine for a moment the same argument transferred to books. A publisher's reader recommends a novel to a publisher, and it is published at the highly probable risk of financial failure, at the conceivable risk of legal suppression. The publisher's reader forms his opinion on those risks, because that is his only business on this planet. But what should we think of a publisher's reader who said that he himself was a babe in these things, but

signed by every English dramatist that any intelligent man has ever heard of. It was not signed by mere cranks or dreary revolutionists or men fighting for Ibsenite ethics or for no ethics; if that had been its colour, I, for one, should have had no interest in it. But it was signed, for instance, by Mr. W. W. Jacobs: there is nothing dreary about him: his ethics are of a good, sound, Christian sort, full of punching people's heads and love-making. But we are asked to put against the fact that all the dramatists object the fact that all the rich managers approve. It is supposed somehow to make it better. Obviously it makes it worse. It might be an accident that all the Capulets were on one side of the street; but it is too much of a coincidence that all the Montagus should be on the other. And when we look at it with this simplicity there is really no doubt about the matter. The present system of censorship may or may not be an injustice to the public; but it is quite clear that it is an injustice to the dramatists. That is, it is an injustice by the standard of justice by which a modern State is supposed to be governed. A man is accused in secret, judged in secret, and his literary property turned into waste-paper in secret. He is forbidden to call evidence on his own behalf, forbidden even to know his crime, forbidden absolutely even to communicate with his judges. A contract hitherto existing between him and a manager is broken and made null without any public trial or the invocation of any law or statute. The two outstanding and obvious grievances of the dramatist are certainly these: first, that his offence is not named under any law, as it would be if he were prosecuted for indecency; and secondly, that the Censor (by his own account) will communicate with the managers but not with him. The Censor is ever hovering round Mr. George Alexander, pointing out moral pitfalls; but if Mr. J. M. Barrie is anxious to know the nature of his own immorality the Censor will not tell him.



PRINCE VON BÜLOW, GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR, WHO IS BRINGING AN ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE JOURNALIST HERR BRANDT.

that he had shown the manuscript to an important policeman at Scotland Yard, and that the man did not see any harm in it? By the new account the managers have no reliable readers, but a public official and a servant of the King is acting as their reader. Either the managers are not fulfilling their office, or the Censor is grossly exceeding his.

One thing is quite evident and important: it is a very bad thing, when a public agent is positively praised as a private agent. There is something wrong when one ring or class is unanimous in his favour while another regards him as an oppressor. It does not prove that the agent in question is consciously doing injustice, but it does prove that injustice is being done. We might be only doubtful about an arbiter in seven strikes if all workmen hated him; but it would make it rather worse that all employers praised him. If the Prince of Verona is execrated for some act of injustice by the Montagus, it scarcely relieves our minds to hear that he has received a handsome testimonial from the Capulets. The praise is more damning than the blame. Now, the office and action of the Censor has been made the subject of a protest

Now, I do not doubt that the Censor, like most other despots, is a fairly popular despot. I do not doubt that in most cases the majority of people are vaguely on his side. It cannot be too often repeated that all human government has always been democratic in the sense that it involved an active or passive acquiescence in the mass of men. All government is not self-government; but all government is representative government. A Sultan is as representative as an M.P.; and an M.P. is often quite as unlike the people as a Sultan. Now what entered with the French Revolution and the definition of democracy was this: the acknowledgment of the rights of all citizens. The claim of the majority had always existed; it would be much truer to say that democracy introduced the claim of the minority. There had always been the difference between a popular and an unpopular man. The Revolution rather insisted that even an unpopular man had rights.

In short, the Rights of Humanity had always been admitted. What the Revolution preached was the Rights of Man. It claimed for a man the power to be charged before he was arrested, to be tried before he was punished; it claimed this for him even if he was a crank, even if he was a misanthrope, even if he was a dramatist. And this is the first moral question in the matter of the censorship. We have not merely to decide whether the wealthy managers are happy or even whether the playgoing public is happy. We have to decide whether we will limit the opinions and activities of playwrights by a special secret and illiberal principle. We have, in fact, to bend our brains upon the dark, and even abysmal, question of whether dramatists are men.

THE EDWARDS OF ENGLAND: HISTORICAL PAGEANTRY IN THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Edward V.

Edward VI.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAK.



The Black Prince.

Edward III.

Edward IV.

Sir William Wallace
(omitted in deference to Scots feeling).

Edward II.

Duke of Gloucester.

Edward the Confessor.

Edward I.

GREAT FIGURES OF THE PAST LIVE AGAIN IN TO-DAY'S CITY PAGEANT, NOVEMBER 9.

Last year former Lord Mayors were brought to life again for the Lord Mayor's Show. This year sees a further advance in the idea of historical pageantry. The principal figures in the procession will be the Edwards of England, and these parts will be filled by Yeomanry and Rough-Riders. In the procession the monarchs will be followed by historical celebrities and models of famous buildings associated with several of the reigns. The pageant has been arranged by Mr. Louis N. Parker.



PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

SIR JOSEPH RENALS, one of the Senior Aldermen of the City of London, and Lord Mayor for the year 1894-5, died at his Kentish home last week. He was a son of the late Mr. William Renals, of Nottingham, and was born

sixty-three years ago. Sir Joseph's connection with the Corporation dates from 1885, when he was elected a Common Councillor for the Aldersgate Ward. Three years later he became Alderman of that ward, while in 1892 he served the office of Sheriff, and obtained the highest civic honour two years later. During his Mayoralty he received the son of the Amir of Afghanistan, and was visited at the Mansion House by the Queen of Holland. When Lord Rosebery's Government left office Sir Joseph was created a Baronet. His action in giving a banquet at the Mansion House in the last week of his term of office to the late Mr. Barnett Barnato was adversely criticised, the Court of Common Council refusing to give him the customary compliment of thanks on the completion of his Mayoralty.

Mr. Gerald Massey, poet, journalist, lecturer, died last week in his eightieth year. He was the son of a canal boatman, and was educated in a national school. At the age of eight he started his life's work in a silk-mill, passing from that to the work of straw-plaiting, and when only fifteen he came an errand-boy

to London to earn his living as a little paper called *The Spirit of Freedom*, and this journal brought him into contact with the leaders of the Christian Socialist party. In 1884 he published a volume entitled, "The Ballad of Babe Christabel, and Other Lyrical Poems," and was invited to join the reviewing staff of the *Athenaeum*. In later years he published several collections of ballads, and took a great interest in and kindred subjects, Mr. Massey travelled and lectured a great deal in Australasia and America.

Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., who has been appointed the new Naval Commander of Portsmouth, is the second son of Admiral Sir E. G. Fanshawe, G.C.B. He was born in 1814. The new Commander of Portsmouth was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria for two years from 1895, and has served the Channel Squadron as Second-in-Command from 1902-5. He was Commander-in-Chief for the Australian Station, and in 1904 he received his K.C.B.

The Rev. George Henry Somerset Walpole, D.D., new Canon of Exeter, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took a First Class in the Theological Tripos in 1877. He has served the Church in New Zealand, has been Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the General Theological College of New York, and Principal of Bede College, Durham. In 1903, Dr. Walpole was appointed Examining Chaplain to the

Archbishop of Canterbury. He has published several works of theological interest.

Mrs. Garrett, who died at Bournemouth towards the end of last week, was one of the heroines of the Siege of Lucknow. She went to India as the wife of Lieutenant Dashwood while she was only in her teens, and was at the Residency, in Sir Joseph Fayer's house, during the siege. Her husband, one son, and her brother-in-law died in beleaguered Lucknow. She returned to England



THE LATE MRS. GARRETT.
One of the Heroines of Lucknow.

in 1857, and married in 1894 Colonel A. R. Garrett, who died three years ago. She figures very largely in Sir Joseph Fayer's "Recollections."

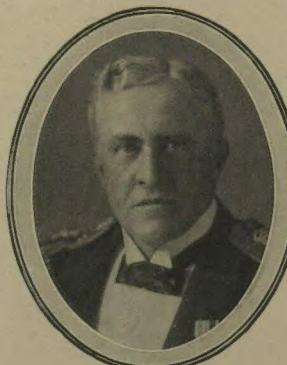
Rear-Admiral Henry John Oram, C.B., the new Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, entered the Navy twenty-eight years ago, and has risen to his high position in comparatively short time. He was appointed Chief Engineer in 1899, Staff Engineer in 1903, and Fleet Engineer and Inspector of Machinery four years later. His appointment as Engineer Rear-Admiral dates from 1901. Admiral Oram succeeds Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir A. John Durston.



ADMIRAL SIR A. D. FANSHAWE,
New Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.



ENGINEER ADMIRAL H. J. ORAM,
New Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet.



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR G. ATKINSON-WILLES,
New Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

Herr Alfred Brandt, who is the chief figure in the latest of the unsavoury libel actions that have agitated all Germany, is another of the fearless journalists who are attracting a great deal of quite unnecessary attention to matters that can only be treated with propriety *in camera*. As Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, is

taking proceedings for criminal libel, a very serious penalty must await the defendant if the Court is unable to agree that the charges made are justified. Prince Bernhard Henry Martin Charles von Bülow is, of course, German Imperial Chancellor, Prussian President of the Council of Ministers since 1900, and a Prince of the Kingdom of Prussia. He has served in the Prussian regiment of Royal Hussars, and has seen diplomatic service at Rome, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Athens, Paris, and Bucharest. He was secretary of the famous Berlin Congress of 1874, and is in his fifty-ninth year.

Mr. E. J. Solano, writer and politician, has designed the new target for miniature and Morris-tube rifle-ranges that has met with the approval of Lord Roberts. The target consists of a bank of earth, from twenty-four to twenty-six inches in height, and sufficiently thick to stop a bullet, thrown up underneath or to one side of the targets of a miniature rifle-range. Separate strips of this target can give the appearance of every sort of landscape background, and toy models of infantry, cavalry, and guns can be disposed about it in any forms. By the use of the war-target men learn to discover points of aim under the conditions in which they appear in real warfare, and the training to the eye is very valuable. It is claimed for the Solano war-target that it will teach men the necessity of taking cover by showing them how they appear at long distance to an enemy, and it will give them a good idea of distance and close formation. The use of this target will undoubtedly add much to the interest and usefulness of shooting on a miniature range.

Sir William George Pearce, whose death is announced, was the only child of the late Sir William Pearce, first Baronet, and succeeded to the title in 1888. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. and LL.B., and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1885. He stood for Plymouth in the Conservative interest from 1892-95, and was Chairman of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited. Sir William, who was in his forty-seventh year, married two years ago, and leaves no issue.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Lambart Atkinson-Willes, K.C.B., who has been promoted to be Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport from February next, has been unemployed since 1905, when he received the K.C.B. He entered the Navy in 1861, and was promoted Captain in 1886, and Admiral in 1901. His command on the East India Station lasted from 1903-5. He served in the Naval Brigade during the Abyssinian War, and has been A.D.C. to the late Queen Victoria and King Edward. Admiral Atkinson-Willes



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM PEARCE,
Chairman of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Works.



Photo. Rolak.

THE SPANISH AND ENGLISH NURSES OF THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.



Royal Carriage.

Photo. Halfon.

LONDON CHILDREN'S INTEREST IN THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

SPAIN'S BABY PRINCE IN PETER PAN'S COUNTRY: THE MOST INTERESTING ROYAL INFANT'S STAY AT KENSINGTON PALACE.

The baby Prince of Asturias has been left in Kensington Palace, his mother's old home, during the visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Sandringham. The Prince is taken out in the Gardens by his nurse, and causes great interest among the other children, who crowd round his perambulator.

was in command of the naval forces on the Somali coast in 1904, and has been Second-in-Command of the Home Fleet.

Our Royal Visitors.

King Edward left Newmarket on Friday of last week, arriving in the evening at Buckingham Palace. After having held a Council on Saturday morning at Buckingham Palace, at which the Earl of Granard and Lord Farquhar were sworn in members of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and giving audiences to the German Ambassador and the Portuguese Minister, the King left town for Sandringham, travelling in a royal saloon from Liverpool Street to Wolferton. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Queen of Norway, together with members of the royal family, attended divine service in Sandringham Church on Sunday. On Monday, the King and Queen of Spain, attended by the Duchess of San Carlos and others, arrived at Sandringham on a visit, and were received at the station by King Edward. King Alfonso and Queen Victoria were accompanied by Princess Beatrice, who is on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Majesties were received at Sandringham by the Queen of Norway. The Court is now about to move to Windsor, where the King will entertain the German Emperor. Great interest has been shown in the baby Prince of Asturias, who was to have been left in the charge of Princess Henry of Battenberg when his parents left for Sandringham. When Princess Henry decided to accompany their Majesties, and to stay at York Cottage as the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales, it was arranged that the young Prince should be left at Kensington Palace. He goes out driving in the fine weather, and large numbers of people assemble to see him. Since the King of Spain arrived in this country he has been to Ranelagh to play golf with the Duke of Alba and other members of



Photo. White.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE LATE FREDERIC MYERS IN CHELTENHAM COLLEGE CHAPEL.

A very beautifully carved memorial to the late Frederic Myers, the psychical student, was dedicated on All Saints' Day in Cheltenham College Chapel. The monument includes a medallion portrait of Mr. Myers.

his suite. King Alfonso has also visited Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park. Many Spanish royalties are now in London, or are about to arrive, to attend the wedding of the Infante Don Carlos and Princess Louise of Orleans, which will be celebrated at Wood Norton on the 16th inst.

The Trouble in the Railway World.

Under the auspices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants,

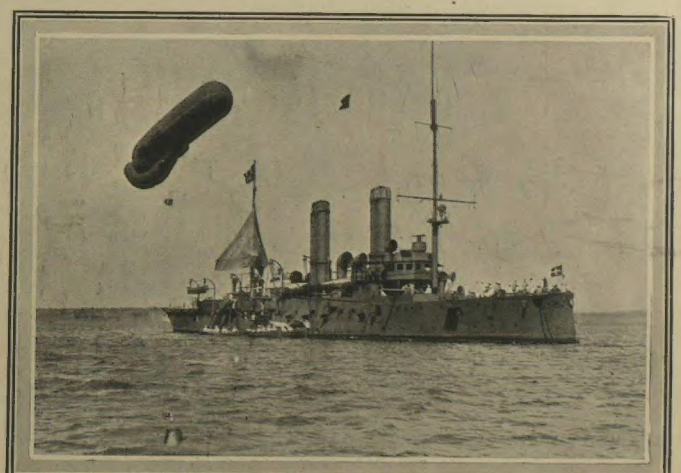
the long looked-for public meeting was held on Sunday last at Albert Hall, Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., presiding. Speaking to an audience that occupied every available space in the vast building, the chairman declared that there are hopes for a settlement of the railway dispute, but should the hopes prove misplaced it will be the duty of the Government to submit to Parliament a scheme for the compulsory adjustment of differences between the railway boards and workers. Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., then addressed the meeting, and started by reading a number of telegrams from different parts of the country, all testifying to the determination of railwaymen to support their executive. Mr. Bell then passed in review the efforts that the men have made in the past year to obtain from their companies recognition of the A.S.R.S., and proceeded to deal with the wages current in the railway world, declaring that more than 100,000 workers received twenty shillings a week or less. He then announced the result of the ballot. Out of the 97,631 members of the society some 88,000 sent in papers, and of these 76,925 were in favour of a strike; 8,773 were against it, while there were nearly 2,500 spoilt papers, of which the great majority were in favour of a strike. Mr. Bell said that everybody hopes that a strike may be avoided, but if it became necessary as a last resort there is no fear that the men will refrain from coming out.



Photo. Topical.

THE FIRST WOMAN MOTOR-CABBY IN BERLIN; FRAU DOCTOR VON PAPPE.

Frau von Pappe is the first woman licensed to drive a taximeter cab in Berlin. She began her work as motor cabman No. 3962 last Sunday night, and took £6 in fares and tips during the first ten hours.



YET ANOTHER USE FOR THE BALLOON; AN ASCENT FROM A WAR-SHIP.

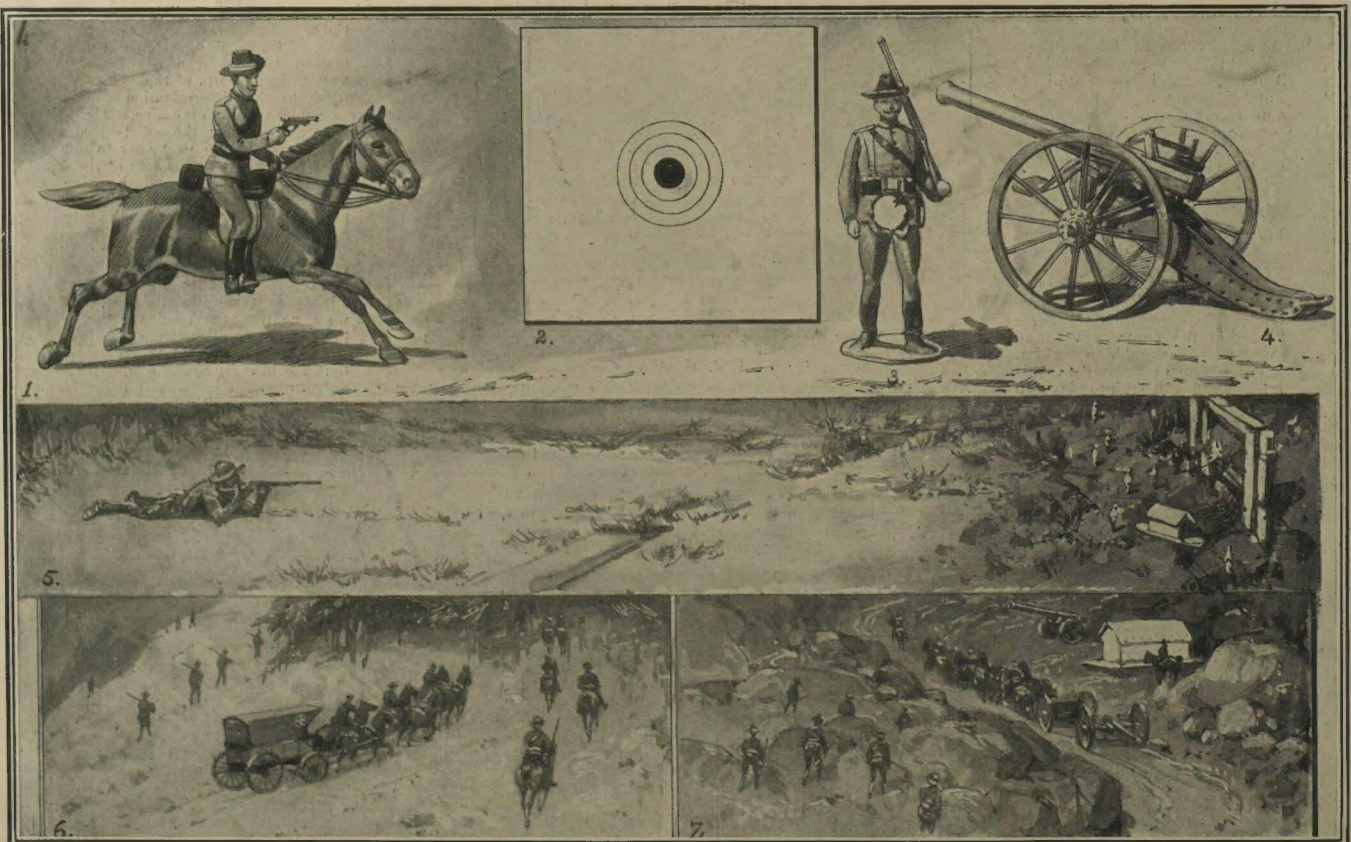
As we have noted on another page, a balloon was sent up from the Italian war-ship "Elba" during the recent manoeuvres off the peninsula of Augusta. Many interesting photographs were taken from the balloon, which ascended about three hundred feet.

A WONDER OF PEACE AND A MARVEL OF WAR.



INDIAN CORN AS BUILDING MATERIAL: THE WONDERFUL CORN PALACE AT MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA.

A palace, made entirely of Indian corn, was built last month at Mitchell, South Dakota. It contains an agricultural exhibition, and concerts are given every day by Sousa's band, drawing audiences of four thousand at a time. Quite as many were turned away from the door. At night the palace was lighted outside by 2500 electric lamps.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY WRAY.]



1. A TOY CAVALRYMAN FOR THE TARGET. 2. THE OLD-FASHIONED TARGET. 3. A GOOD SHOT THROUGH A TOY SOLDIER. 4. A TOY FIELD-PIECE IN THE TARGET. 5. SHOOTING AT THE REALISTIC SOLANO TARGET. 6 AND 7. MIMIC WAR SCENES IN THE SOLANO TARGET.

TRAINING MARKSMEN IN THE COLOUR OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY MAY HAVE TO FIGHT: THE INGENIOUS SOLANO WAR-TARGET.

Mr. E. J. Solano has invented a rational form of target to train men to the colour of the country in which they may have to make war. He replaces the old-fashioned bull's-eye target with little model landscapes, giving the predominating colour of the countries represented—a greyish yellow for India, green for Europe, a warm red for Africa, and white for the Canadian winter. In these, toy soldiers, batteries and commissariat trains are arranged to the exact scale of the picture, and the marksman fires at them with the Morris tube at twenty-five yards. His eye is thus trained to the appearance of distant troops against varying backgrounds. No. 6 is a Canadian snow-scene, showing great visibility of troops. No. 7 is African, where the men in khaki offer a less distant mark. But note the horseman perilously outlined against the white wall. Mr Solano's experimental range at Eversley was opened on November 1 by Lord Roberts, who was greatly delighted with the scheme.

JUMPING INTO THE CUSTARD: AN ANCIENT LORD MAYOR'S DAY CEREMONY.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



HOW THE LORD MAYOR'S FOOL USED TO DELIGHT THE COMPANY AT THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

In the Middle Ages at the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet a great bowl of custard used to be set down in the middle of the floor, and it was the duty of the Lord Mayor's jester to jump into it. The ceremony is described in an old poem, which tells that the ladies used to be greatly disturbed in case they should be splashed. The poet hints that their terror was for the most part affected.

SCIENCE

SCIENCE
JOTTINGSTHE
PROTECTION OF
MIMICRY.

The Murder of Archimedes 212 B.C.

Those who are not specially versed in natural history science none the less are mostly aware that Nature utilises the art of the actor by way of protecting her animal children from the attack of their enemies. She develops in them likenesses to other animals, or even to plants, or she may imitate at other times, in the animal body, the aspect of their immediate surroundings. She exhibits a perfect genius also for the manipulation of colour in effecting her protective work, and may develop what to our minds seem the most bizarre methods of concealing her otherwise helpless charges from the keen eyes that would mark them down for prey. A few weeks ago there appeared in the pages of *The Illustrated London News* a very remarkable illustration of the mimicry—double mimicry, in reality—of leaf-protected ants by other insects.

A wide view of nature soon satisfies us that the protective instinct, if so one may term it, is widespread. It is not only in the elaborate cases such as, for example, the reproduction by an insect of the form and coloration of an orchid flower, that the principle is represented. In humbler and more ordinary instances, the

A FRENCH CHEMIST WHO TURNS ORDINARY STONES INTO JEWELS
BY THE ACTION OF RADIUM: PROFESSOR BORDAS.

See our "Ladies' Page."

and the ground, and when the bird lies low, its whereabouts is not easily seen. Female birds are plainly dressed by nature if the males are brilliantly coloured, because, with a view to the care of the young, the safety of the mother-bird is a paramount point.

Fools are known by looking wise,
As men find woodcocks by their eyes,

says Butler, the bright eye of the bird being the sportsman's mark rather than its body at large. Cases in which the coloration of an animal's body might seem to



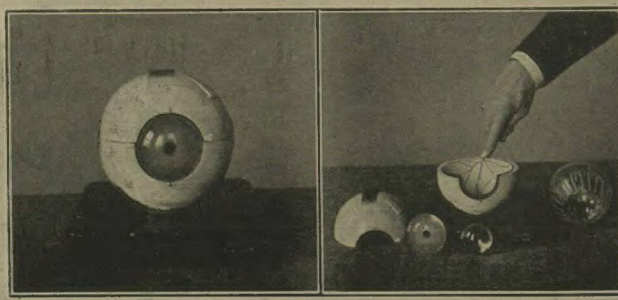
Photo. Miss Ravenshaw.

A STRANGE PET: THE IGUANA.

The Iguana, which was photographed on Sentinel Island, is very rarely met with. It never attacks except when it is wounded, but it has tremendous teeth, and can break a man's leg with the stroke of its tail.

invite attention rather than to make for concealment may be found, on referring to their natural surroundings, to exhibit a perfect adaptation to their wants. Wallace, in speaking of the tiger's stripes, for instance, and referring to the lion's colour matching the sandy desert, says, "The tiger is a jungle animal, and hides himself among tufts of grass or bamboos, and in these positions the vertical stripes with which his body is adorned must so assimilate with the vertical stems of the bamboo as to assist greatly in concealing him from his approaching prey." Other large cats with spotted skins are concealed when they have their background of foliage as they lie in the trees, whence they pounce on their prey.

Life's general adjustment of its surroundings in the matter of protection is therefore of very complete kind. But the special cases excite our wonder when their full details are appreciated. Take, for example, the



THE HUMAN EYE A PERFECT LENS: A MODEL OF NATURE'S CAMERA.

The left-hand picture shows the model of the eyeball put together. The dark spot is the pupil, the lighter ring is the iris, and the white ball is the protecting cornea. In the right hand picture the iris with its protecting cornea leans against the base towards the left. Leaning against the centre of the base is the crystalline lens, and to the right is a large glass globe representing the vitreous humour, a jelly-like substance that fills the whole interior of the eye. Inside the open model are lines which represent the retina, which receives the image from the lens and communicates it to the brain.

Reproduced from the "Romance of Modern Photography," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co.

NATURAL HISTORY



case of those little fishes, the sea-horses, the bodies of certain species

of which are furnished with long appendages that suggest the seaweeds amidst which they live. The colour of these appendages matches that of the weed, and these defenceless fishes find in mimicry a sure protection and defence. The near-related pipe-fishes, slender-bodied creatures, fasten themselves by their tails, and wave about in the water looking exactly like certain species of seaweeds. Thus their enemies do not recognise them, and pass them by. Then we have crabs which actually roll themselves in seaweed, and attach the plants which adhere to the species in their shells. Thus covered as with a garment, the crab has only to remain quiet to be passed over in the eyes of enemies as merely a weed-clad stone. Some fishes pursue the same tactics, and, laden with weeds, get protection for the young which, after hatching, find a refuge in the investment of the mother.

More curious, perhaps, is the habit of a hermit crab, which attaches to the cast-off whelk-shell, in which it lives, a sea anemone, carrying this burden about like Sindbad and the Old Man of the Sea. The anemone is fed by the crab, and when the fish shifts to a larger shell he takes his lodger and boarder with him. The kindness of

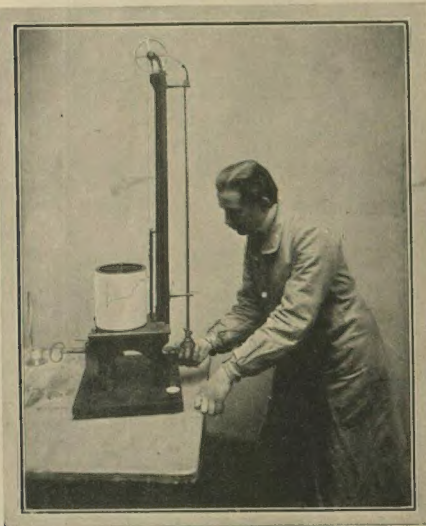


Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

FINDING THE BASIS OF RATIONAL NOURISHMENT:
MEASURING A MAN'S GRASP BY THE CHARLES HENRY DYNAMOMETER.

Science has still to determine to what extent albumens and fats contribute to the reparation of tissue, and to the production of energy, and it has also to be determined how much energy is produced by the hydrocarbons which are believed to produce energy alone. The problem can only be solved by measurement of human energy combined with chemical inquiries. One of the most satisfactory instruments yet devised for measuring muscular energy is the Charles Henry Dynamometer.

value of mimicry as a sure defence is aptly illustrated. Take the case of the flatfishes. The soles and flounders lie on one side of their bodies, the light-coloured side; the other and upper side is dark. Now if a flounder lies at rest on the sand, it is almost impossible to detect the fish, and its locality is only expressed when it moves. Here is an excellent mode of protection attained in a very simple way, by harmony betwixt the animal's colour and its habitual surroundings. Anyone who has looked into an aquarium tank wherein the octopi are kept, must have experienced a difficulty at first in discovering the cuttlefish as it rested against its rock. These creatures possess colour-cells in their skin, and by shifting the cells, or, at least by altering them in shape or dimensions, can produce changes of hue to suit their surroundings.

Among birds, there are many examples of mimetic protection. The grouse and partridge very closely resemble the heather



Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

FINDING THE BASIS OF RATIONAL NOURISHMENT:
MEASURING FINGER-PRESSURE BY THE CHARLES HENRY DYNAMOMETER.

In its simplest form it is an India-rubber pear filled with mercury, which under the pressure of the hand or the fingers rises or falls in a metallic tube. An iron weight, which the mercury raises, communicates the movement by a thread wound round a pulley to a pen which traces the pressure on the cylindrical register. The cylinder revolves by clockwork like that of the registering barometer, and the record is taken upon a graduated chart. The instrument shows the moment at which a muscle becomes exhausted.

the crab is not quite disinterested, for he is saved the unwelcome attentions of fishes which have a penchant for crabs as delicacies. The fishes loathe sea-anemones, so, between the choice of taking crab and anemone, and, leaving both severely alone, the hermit enjoys an immunity from attack. A Japanese hermit-crab gets a sponge to perform the same kindly office in his case.

A visit to a natural history museum will show the marvellous stick and leaf insects which mimic dried twigs and leaves respectively. In some foreign butterflies leaves are represented, in insect bodies in every stage of decay, as Wallace says, so that "it is impossible to avoid thinking at first sight that the butterflies themselves have been attacked by real fungi." Truly a wonderful subject this mimicry, and not least so in respect of the complex evolution which has developed both the instinct and the details through which it is carried out.

ANDREW WILSON.

BEARS ON THE CHUTE: BRUIN ENJOYS THE PASTIME OF MANKIND.



BEARS ENJOYING THEMSELVES AT A WATER-CHUTE AT MUNICH.

Anyone who has watched the bears at the Zoological Gardens knows how keen a sense of fun they possess. The Polar bears sometimes push one another into the water. At Munich they have been taught to slide down a water-chute, and they enjoy the sport tremendously.

Literature

FICTION
AND
SPORT.

THE case of Vida Levering does not matter as much, one way or another, in "The Convert" (Methuen) as Miss Elizabeth Robins would have us believe. If it exercises any influence it is to detract from the force of a remarkable achievement by being, a little too palpably, constructed to fit the main situation.

But, with this "awful example" of masculine cowardice and seduction set aside, what remains of the story? The answer is: there is no story—that counts. There is



WONDERFUL BURMESE SCAFFOLDING: THE LIBRARY AT MANDALAY UNDER REPAIR.

The Royal Library where the sacred books are kept on the Shweyazan Pagoda, whose golden bulk and tapering spire is the most conspicuous landmark in Thabon. Reproduced from Mr. Scott-O'Connor's fascinating book, "Mandalay."

sometimes with gibes, sometimes with scathing accusations of injustice to voteless, working women. Miss Robins hits hard for the Cause. "The Convert" should be read.

Out of the mass of detail and characters, not always relevant, with which, as it seems to us, Sir Gilbert Parker has overweighted "The Weavers" (Heinemann), three figures stand conspicuous. The current of the narrative sweeps here and there, now in the Quaker settlement of Hamley, whence David Claridge, destined to be the saviour of Egypt, sprang; now in Cairo and the Soudan; now in the House of Commons, where Lord Eglington, David's half-brother and enemy, fights against him with unscrupulous eloquence. It is a big order, this tale of the regeneration of Egypt by a single man; and because

great men who have steered her from bankruptcy and rebellion to a prosperous freedom. David is a composite photograph of Gordon, Cromer, and Kitchener—a touch of each and all. On the other hand, Eglington, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, represents a type of politician

—clever and audacious, greedy of power and reckless in the use of it, a place-hunter and at the same time an aristocrat—that cannot be said to be wholly imaginary. Lady Eglington, well drawn and distinct as she is, is really only a subsidiary figure, and her great mission to Egypt, when her husband's



EX-LORD CHANCELLOR AND LEGAL WRITER: LORD HALSBURY.

Author of "The Laws of England," the first volume of which has just been issued by Messrs. Butterworth.



A BIBLE IN STONE: THE KUTHO-DAW, WHERE THE BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES ARE CARVED IN STONE.

This is the biggest bible in the world. Each page of it is a monolith of white marble the height of a man, and each of the pages, 729 in number, has a temple to itself. Reproduced from "Mandalay."

something more absorbing—a swinging account of the opening skirmishes in the Women Suffrage campaign. "The Convert" is a study of the development of the movement up to date, and—by the novelist's license—in the near future. It will be recognised by the audience which went to see "Votes for Women" at the Court. Miss Robins has written it with great spirit, and she is no half-hearted adversary to the four hundred and twenty members whom she arraigns for sitting in the present Parliament with a certain election pledge unfulfilled. Hear Ernestine Blunt, the youthful commander in the camp, as she speaks, alert, disdainful—

Fancy the Member for Wotton saying—yes; we went over to see him this morning. . . . He talked such nonsense to us about that old Plural Voting Bill. His idea seemed to be to get us to promise to behave nicely while the overworked House of Commons considered the iniquity of some men having more than one vote—they hadn't a minute this session to consider the much greater iniquity of no women having any vote at all. Of course, he said he had been a great friend to Women's Suffrage, and he got stucked with our tactics." She smiled, sweetly. "We asked him what he'd ever done to show his friendship. He didn't seem to know the answer to that. What strikes me most about men is their being so illogical."

And so on. The slaughter of the illogical male is relentlessly pursued,

the real story of modern Egypt is so much bigger than any novelist's invention could possibly be, we find it most interesting where it is most closely reminiscent of the

treachery had done its work at home, turned out to be a futile undertaking, after all. Nahoum Pasha, to whom she appealed, had already abandoned his enmity of Claridge, and he was not the man to be swayed by her argument. Many of the side-issues of "The Weavers" are inconclusive; but it remains a strong book.

In "The High Tops of Black Mount" (Blackwood), the Marchioness of Breadalbane writes in pleasant and simple fashion of some varied experiences in pursuit of the red deer. She shows herself a skilled and experienced sports-woman, content to work hard for her shot, keenly responsive to the call of the hills. The Marchioness of Breadalbane seems to have mingled love of sport with love of Nature in the right proportions. In the pursuit of the stag there must be many unrewarded excursions in the Scottish Highlands, there must often be a succession of "soft" days from which there is no appeal. Happily for her readers, the Marchioness of Breadalbane has contrived to bring some of her enthusiasm from the hill-tops to her study, and make a pleasant record of it. The volume is illustrated with some excellent photographs taken by Miss Olive Mackenzie and Mr. A. H. Malan.



A BURMESE ARTIST'S IDEA OF ELEPHANT-CATCHING AT AMARAPURA.

The painting is by Saya Chone. The driving of elephants into corrals used to be a favourite amusement of the Burmese Court, and was attended with great ceremony. From an enclosure within the corral the Court watched the capture of the elephants. Reproduced from "Mandalay."



"THE RETURN OF THE GREAT GLORY": THE BIER OF A BUDDHIST ARCHBISHOP.

The body is that of Thathana-bing, the Buddhist Archbishop of Burma. It lay awaiting cremation in the inner chamber of the Tack-Taw Monastery. Reproduced from "Mandalay."

A BURMESE PARALLEL TO THE BEGGING FRIARS OF THE MIDDLE AGES: MENDICANT MONKS.



MENDICANT MONKS OF MANDALAY RETURNING FROM THEIR EARLY MORNING COLLECTION.

The Buddhist religion as practised by the Burmese enjoins that every man shall at some time of his life put on the yellow robe which is the badge of monasticism. Every morning the younger brethren go out with their begging-bowls to receive gifts of food. By bestowing these gifts Buddhists "acquire merit," and so shorten the path to Nirvana. In Mr. Scott-O'Connor's new book, "Mandalay," which we notice elsewhere, there is an interesting picture of the monks of Mandalay leaving their Golden House on a begging expedition.



AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S: ANDREW LANG

POOR old respectability, poor, forsaken "good form"! I am often tempted to say a kind word for these elements in "British hypocrisy," and especially tempted by Mr. Gribble's "George Sand and her Lovers."

It is the fashion to make books on the love affairs of notable people. Years ago I was invited to make a book on the love affairs of Mary Stuart, but I declined.

remarking that her Majesty had no love affairs. Potted proposals of marriage with people whom she never saw are not love affairs. She could not be in love with Leicester, Norfolk, Eric of Sweden, and the rest; and the love of Chastelard was all on one side. If the Queen was ever in love it was with Bothwell, and one love affair is clearly inadequate for book making purposes.

George Sand, however, had loves plentifully and publicly. Mr. Gribble supposes that "so far as actual conduct goes, we are not much more austere than our neighbours." I think we are! Jane Austen had as much genius as George Sand—nay, more; but the conduct of the two novelists was at opposite poles. Scott was not inferior, Wordsworth was not inferior in genius to Alfred de Musset, nor was Keats. Probably none of the English three was Sir Galahad, but there is not a trace of resonant and volcanic amours of theirs. All three were seriously in love, *pour le bon motif*.

"Where we differ from our neighbours," says Mr. Gribble, "is in our uncompromising refusal to regard love seriously where the relations of the lovers are irregular." Nobody can say that about Shelley; and Burns and Byron, if ever "serious," were most serious when most "irregular."

But are the famous French literary amours "serious"? If George Sand seriously loved both Musset and Pagello simultaneously, hers was a quaint kind of seriousness.

We have a sense of humour; George Sand had no humour; none of these people had. They had passions, and a consuming love of publicity. Mr. Gribble

EXETER'S HONOUR TO A GREAT SIXTEENTH CENTURY DIVINE: THE UNVEILING OF THE MEMORIAL TO RICHARD HOOKER, AUTHOR OF "THE LAWS OF ECCLESIASTICAL POLITY."

The statue to "The Judicious Hooker," a native of Exeter, (1553-1633), has been erected in the Cathedral Close by Mr. R. H. Hooker, descendant of John Hooker, Chamberlain of Exeter, and uncle of the divine, whose writings marked an epoch in the progress of the English language.

eminent contributors. That is not "serious"—it is absurd behaviour. Mr. Courtney would not stand it; Sir James Knowles would not stand it; we are a serious people: we know what is silly.

Conceive a great poet running after a great novelist, handicapped by skirts, through a Venetian graveyard, hurdling over the tombstones! George Sand and Alfred de Musset did that thing; thought it serious, and communicated the fact to the public. The lady was

SAYS A KIND WORD FOR RESPECTABILITY.

novel, Mr. Gribble thinks, was produced: "nothing that stands out definitely above the ruck of books. . . . We should not recognise her people if we met them in the street." Not Consuelo? I wish one could meet her in the Canon's garden!

I do not think of George Sand's genius as Mr. Gribble does. To his verdict on her style, as *bourgeois* and merely fluent, I much prefer the wonderful expression of Thackeray's criticism. In life the lady, while young, was a reincarnation of her ancestors, from Auguste the Strong to Sophie Delaborde; but she was more. She had a fund of sense and manliness after she ceased to "go a roving by the ae light o' the moon." She was financially honest; she was as industrious as Mrs. Oliphant; she was generous. She writes to the foolish Flaubert as sagaciously and kindly as a wise uncle might write to a hysterical and literary niece. There was no harm in George Sand, except a violent tendency to light loves and the lack of humour which made her behave most absurdly in the effort to bestow seriousness on *toquades*, too varied to be serious. With this went an absolute want of good taste and entire ignorance of the meaning of "good form." Her heart was a necropolis, and she worked it as a market-garden.

To be the reverse of all this; to "consume one's own smoke," to know what is and what is not serious, to abstain from hurdle-races over tombstones and from discussing vagrom amours with the staff of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is not to be hypocritical, whatever the French may think. A people not destitute of humour (and we used not to be destitute), cannot imitate the gambols of the French literary men and women of 1830. "Good form" is a better thing than the ravings of Hazlitt in "Liber Amoris," one of the few English books on a level with the literature of the loves of Musset, Sandeau, Pagello, and the rest of them. The great Dumas left no trash of this kind to posterity.



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

Whose new serial story, "The Testing of Diana Mallory" begins in "Harper's Magazine" for November.

and publicly. Mr. Gribble supposes that "so far as actual conduct goes, we are not much more austere than our neighbours." I think we are! Jane Austen had as much genius as George Sand—nay, more; but the conduct of the two novelists was at opposite poles. Scott was not inferior, Wordsworth was not inferior in genius to Alfred de Musset, nor was Keats. Probably none of the English three was Sir Galahad, but there is not a trace of resonant and volcanic amours of theirs. All three were seriously in love, *pour le bon motif*.

"Where we differ from our neighbours," says Mr. Gribble, "is in our uncompromising refusal to regard love seriously where the relations of the lovers are irregular." Nobody can say that about Shelley; and Burns and Byron, if ever "serious," were most serious when most "irregular."

But are the famous French literary amours "serious"? If George Sand seriously loved both Musset and Pagello simultaneously, hers was a quaint kind of seriousness.

We have a sense of humour; George Sand had no humour; none of these people had. They had passions, and a consuming love of publicity. Mr. Gribble



AN EGYPTIAN RIVAL TO A FORMER GLORY OF EARL'S COURT: HOLIDAY WHEELS AT CAIRO FAIR.

After Ramadan, the Mohammedan month of fasting, comes Bairam, the Moslem Carnival, when a great fair is held at Cairo. Part of the fun of the fair is the wheel for passengers, a smaller form of a familiar but now departed London pastime.

Reproduced from "The Romance of Travel," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Seely and Co.

handicapped by seven years of age, not to mention her skirts, and, though she had a start, the poet caught her on the post.

She told everybody, including her son's tutor, about all her serious affections. She asked Sainte-Beuve to pray for her! She dragged religion through the mire of her loves and infidelities; she "heard voices in answer to her prayers"; she compared herself to the daughter of Jairus, and Musset, whom she had jilted, to—I prefer not to dwell on the parallel.

All this comes of a mixture of erotic and religious mania, uncontrolled by humour. The seriousness is of the wrong sort. Really serious was the use of all this miserable material for "copy." Novels were made out of it, and not one really good



MRS. GEORGE CORNWALLIS-WEST (LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL).

Whose "Reminiscences" began in the November number of the "Century Magazine."



A RELIC OF ROUSSEAU: THE PHILOSOPHER'S HOUSE AT CHAMBERY.

himself shows George Sand behaving as an English lady-novelist would do if she passed her time in discussing the affairs of her heart in the office of the *Fortnightly Review*, taking counsel from Mr. Courtney and his



ANOTHER ROUSSEAU RELIC: THE PHILOSOPHER'S HOUSE AT MONTMORENCY.

Will popular writers never tire of "happenings" for "events" and "occurrences"? Here is a good old word for "happenings"—namely, "emergents," which I find in a letter of 1655 or thereabout.

THE MECCA OF LITERARY LONDONERS ITSELF AGAIN:
THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING-ROOM.



THE ROTUNDA OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM AS IT APPEARS AFTER THE RENOVATION.

The British Museum Reading-room was reopened on November 2 after improvement and renovation. The dome has been lightened so as to relieve the dinginess of the building, and the ventilation, which was formerly deplorable, has been made as perfect as possible. The two concentric rings in the centre of the room are the shelves which hold the great catalogue, itself a library. In the photograph the volumes are not shown, as they were removed during the cleaning to the room at the end of the King's Library.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DONALD MACGETH

ART

MUSIC & THE

DRAMA

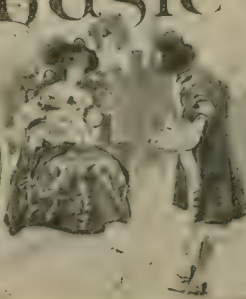
ART NOTES.

THE Old Masters have taken up their position in Old Bond Street, the new masters in New Bond Street. Whichever may be most sure of the to-morrow, it is the New English Art Club's exhibition that is of the keenest immediate interest; but precedence is due to Sir Joshua and his circle. Messrs. Agnew evoke masterpieces unending; the exhibition now open on behalf of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution is as rich in unfamiliar examples of great Masters as any of the series. Indeed, Mr. Croal Thompson and Mr. Lockett Agnew must be ranked among the best patrons of Reynolds and Gainsborough and Constable and the rest, for it would seem as if these Masters were, at their commission, still producing exquisite pictures. Is the spectacled Sir Joshua kept at work in some subterranean Bond Street studio? And may Gainsborough's oboe still be heard in the pauses of painting in a hidden castle of Scotland? Mr. Croal Thompson would deny the existence of prisoners, and point to the seams of age upon his canvases, to say nothing of most conclusive pedigrees.

As happened two years ago, a splendid Spanish canvas represents the foreign schools at Messrs. Agnew's Gallery. But the greatest of Murillos, and this "St. Thomas of Villanueva" is one of the greatest, cannot fill the cup of satisfaction that overflowed before the transcendent Venus of Velasquez. For all the great



Mlle. JEANNE THOMASSIN.
Who begins her engagement at the New
Royalty Theatre on November 11.



delectation of Londoners in their fog-enshrouded city. These are a pure delight. Passing some of Mr. Seligman's careful studies of the

higher Spanish types, we come to his interesting presentation of the Spanish woman at her roughest. He has watched her at work in the tobacco factory; and



Photo. Pedicari.
MME. TETRAZZINI.
The Soprano who made such a success
in "Traviata," at the Opera.

MUSIC.

THE Symphony Concert season opened on Saturday last at the Queen's Hall, when Mr. Henry Wood presided over his orchestra, and obtained some of the finest results that have ever been put to the credit of the players. One might have thought that the accomplished conductor has two methods of treating music, one being used at popular concerts, while the other is reserved for the benefit of those who may be supposed to understand more about the

great masterpieces. On Saturday Mr. Wood used the latter method; he interpreted the Pastoral Symphony without any undue emphasis upon points of special beauty, and the result was altogether delightful. Indeed, throughout the afternoon, the standard of playing maintained was as high as the most critical listener could desire, and special mention must be made of the orchestra's wonderful playing in the "Namouna" suite of Lalo. The vocalist was Miss Julia Culp, whose fine voice was heard to special advantage in an Aria from Vacci's "Romeo and Juliet." On Monday night Dr. Hans Richter opened the autumn campaign of the London Symphony Orchestra, at Queen's Hall, with a programme including the "Romeo and Juliet" overture of Tchaikowski and the second symphony of Brahms. The programme of the London Symphony Orchestra is full of good things, and the whole combination responds to Dr. Richter with the intelligence and vivacity that seem to give the music interpreted



M. DE FERAUDY, WHO BEGAN HIS ENGAGEMENT
AT THE NEW ROYALTY THEATRE ON NOVEMBER 4.

public that had not journeyed to Rokeby that was the greatest experience which Messrs. Agnew have provided, and how well provided! Neither at the New Gallery, where it was treasured for a short time by the National Art Collections Fund Society, nor, alas! in its present situation at the National Gallery, where it hangs in a room papered with a colour that has faded to the tint of decomposing plums, has "Venus" been so divine as she was in Bond Street.

Murillo, painter of Madonnas and beggar-boys, an amiable *poseur* as the one, a man of heart as the other, had a subject entirely proper to him in the story of St. Thomas stripping himself of his coat for the ragged children of the streets of Seville. For here the sentimental is picturesque, and an excuse for the painter to set up his easel in the richly-coloured highway, within sight of a lovely distant sky and hill, and to study the brown, hardy, but beautiful faces of the *gamins* about him. Without the excuse of sentiment he could not have painted this on so large a scale without reproaches from his own sentimental heart and from the contemporary world, which claimed from him canvases of some religious import.

Mr. Edgar Seligman has an eye, and he put it to good purpose when he went to Seville and Alcalá, painted in oils and in water-colours what he saw there, and, returning, arranged his canvases and his millboards at the Mendoza Gallery in Bond Street. The brilliant blue skies and the white walls, the glare, the shadow, the reflection, and those middle states of lighting that are made up of all shine and shade intermixed—these make the glorious setting for the architecture of the streets that Mr. Edgar Seligman has reproduced for the



Photo. Foulsham and husband.
MISS ELLALINE TERRISS IN "THE GAY GORDONS."

there she is less than fascinating. It is not quite clear always whether her coarseness is indeed her own or is an effect of Mr. Seligman's methods of handiwork. Though it does not seem quite kind to the artist to



Photo. Dover Street Studios.
MISS ETHEL IRVING IN "LADY FREDERICK,"
AT THE COURT THEATRE.

a quality of perennial freshness. Joska Szigeti, the young Hungarian violinist, was heard to great advantage in the first part of his programme at the Bechstein Hall on Saturday last. In addition to his mastery over the instrument, he has temperament and enthusiasm, and the quality and volume of his tone are most pleasing.

On Thursday next a promising young pianist, Miss Myra Hess, who is this year's Gold Medalist at the Royal Academy, will give a recital at the Queen's Hall, with the assistance of the New Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham. Miss Hess is to play Beethoven's Concerto in G and Saint-Saëns' Concerto in C minor, works that make large and varied demands upon the solo player. Happily, in this case there is every prospect of an interesting interpretation, for Miss Hess is the most promising pianist that the Royal Academy has seen for some years past.

At the Opera-house in the past week there have been some very fine performances. We have had a new Don José, whose first-night nervousness disarms criticism, and Mlle. Laila Miranda has sung Micaela's music with distinction; but the most impressive performance was associated with the revival of Verdi's hackneyed opera, "La Traviata." In this work Mme. Tétrazzini scored a success that was the more remarkable because the opera itself is so woefully old-fashioned and has been given so many times that few people are hardly prepared to become enthusiastic. It goes without saying that "La Traviata" has done more for gifted soprani than most operas. It is full of passages that must be slurred or made ineffective by all save a few singers of distinction. Mme. Tétrazzini proved before the first act was over that Verdi's score holds no difficulties for her.



Photo. Mason.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, WHO HAS LEFT FOR HER AMERICAN TOUR.

say so, we should prefer to think that she failed of refinement less in life than in some of the presentations here made of her.

AN EXPECTED IMPERIAL GUEST WHOSE VISIT IS CANCELLED.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BIEBER.



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY AUGUSTA VICTORIA. QUEEN OF PRUSSIA AND GERMAN EMPRESS.

The German Empress, who was expected with the Kaiser on November 11 as the guest of the King and Queen, has cancelled her visit on account of the illness of her niece, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The Empress has not paid a State visit to England since 1899. Her Imperial Majesty was a Princess of Schleswig-Holstein. She was married to the Emperor on February 27, 1881.

THE THIRD GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF RECENT YEARS IN CALABRIA: THE RUINED DISTRICT.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 2 BY CROCE; NOS. 3, 4, AND 5 BY MOLINARI



AN IMPROVISED TELEGRAPH STATION AT FERRUZZANO.



ONE OF THE RUINED STREETS.



SUFFERERS BY THE EARTHQUAKE: A DESTITUTE FAMILY.



THE ENGINEERS RECOVERING BODIES AT BRANCALEONE.



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF FERRUZZANO.

On October 24 a terrible earthquake devastated Calabria. The disturbance was quite as severe as the shock of two years ago. Ferruzzano, a town of 2111 inhabitants, was almost entirely destroyed, and half the houses in Brancaleone were thrown down. At Ferruzzano about 200 people were killed and 400 injured. In all about 600 people were killed, mostly women and children. The houses, which were built on hillsides, fell over on the top of each other, leaving great mountains of debris. Military engineers and other troops were hurried to the scene of the earthquake to rescue the wounded and recover the bodies.

THE EVOLUTION OF BALLET COSTUME: STARS OF YESTERDAY AND OF TO-DAY.



THE GREATEST PREMIÈRES - DANSEUSES, PAST AND PRESENT, ASSEMBLED IN A SCENE RECALLING THE GLORIES OF OLD VERSAILLES.

Since the days of Molière, when ballet, in the form of an entertainment consisting entirely of dancing, was first given to the world, there have been many changes in the costume seen on the stage. In early days of ballet, women-dancers were conspicuous by their absence, and we owe the introduction of the prima-ballerina to Louis XIV. Camargo was one of the first of the great ballerinas, and to Mlle. Sallé, who flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century, we owe one of the earliest movements towards a reasonable costume, for she insisted that a dancer should dress with some regard to the part being played. This lady, who appeared in London in a ballet

founded on the story of Pygmalion and Galatée, followed the drapery of old Greece as far as was possible. Mlle. Taglioni came to London in the late 'twenties of the nineteenth century, and was followed by Fanny Elssler, Cerito, and Carlotta Grisi, who made such an extraordinary success in the ballet of "Giselle," for which Gautier, Heine, and Adolphe Adam were responsible. Of late years, ballet founded upon the work of the French and Italian schools has not seen much change of costume as far as the prima-ballerina is concerned. It is absolutely necessary that the danseuse should have the greatest possible freedom, in order to give the full effect to her movements.

RAILWAY SERVANTS IN COUNCIL: THE GREAT ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



A MAJORITY OF 76,925 VOTES FOR A STRIKE: MR. BELL ADDRESSING HIS FOLLOWERS AT THE ALBERT HALL, NOVEMBER 3.

A great meeting of railway servants was held on Sunday last in the Albert Hall, when Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., announced that 76,925 men were in favour of a strike. Against were 8773, and there were 2436 spoiled papers in the great ballot. Mr. John Ellis, M.P., presided, and messages in support were read from workers in the provinces. Hopes of conciliation were held out. In the margin are portraits of the Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

PANIC IN WALL STREET: THE RUN ON THE NEW YORK BANKS.



THE RUN ON THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA: THE SCENE LOOKING DOWN WALL STREET.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL



THE CROWD OF ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS OUTSIDE THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST BUILDING.

PHOTOGRAPH BY "JESSE'S WEEKLY."

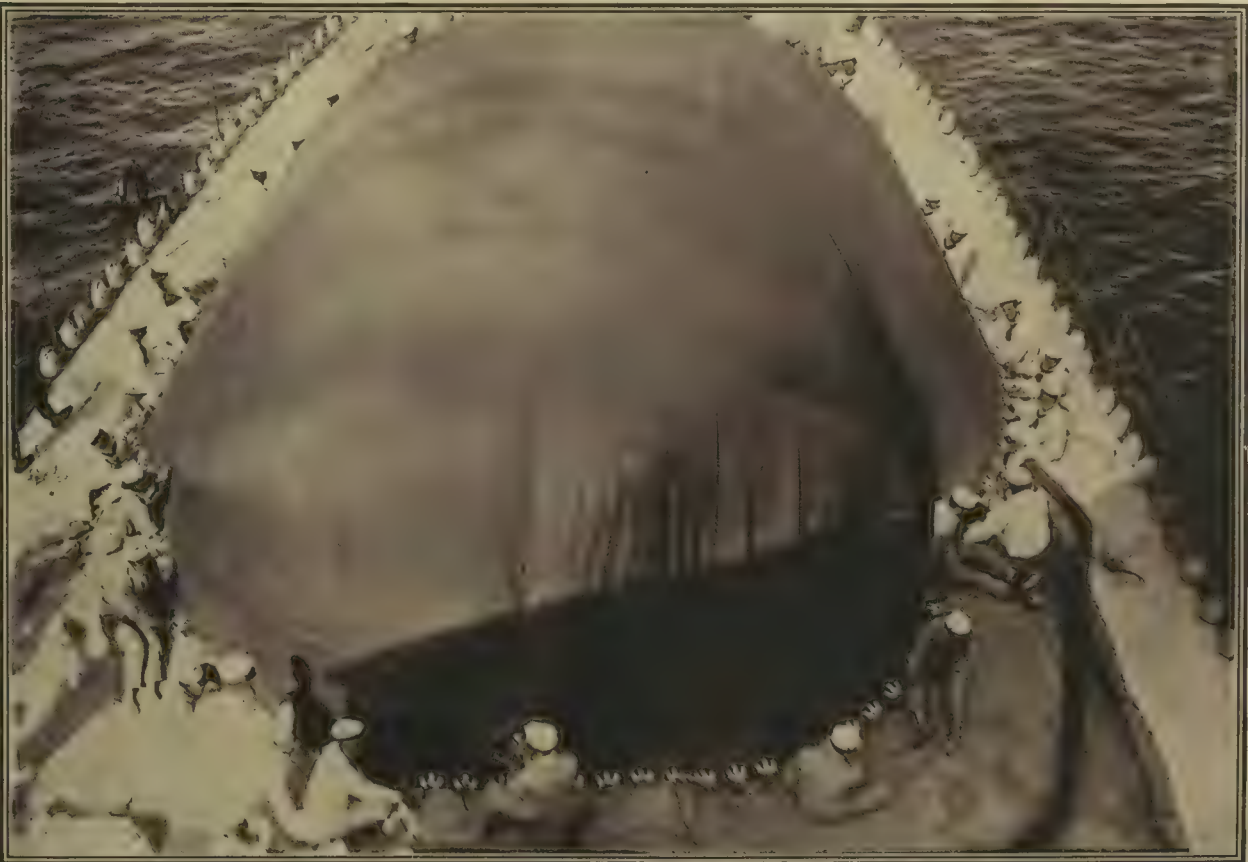
The most serious run on the banks which America has ever known has now almost spent its force, and thanks to the prompt assistance of the Treasury and of millionaires like Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller, only a few failures have been reported. The pressure was very severe on the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and the bank had temporarily to suspend cash payment, and place its books into the hands of receivers. The bank is, however, perfectly solvent, and on November 1 the receivers, with the permission of the State Attorney-General, began to pay the interest on bonds and the dividends from stock of the companies of which the Knickerbocker Trust acts as official agent.

A BRIDGE OF BOATS FOR A RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL AND A BALLOON ON BOARD SHIP.



A TEMPORARY BRIDGE OF BOATS ERECTED AT VENICE FOR THE ALL SAINTS' DAY PILGRIMAGE.

On All Saints' Day at Venice a pontoon bridge is thrown across to the Island of St. Michael, where there is a great cemetery. The bridge is for the use of those who pay the customary All Saints' Day visit to the graves of their relatives and friends.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ABENIACAR]



A BALLOON ON BOARD A BATTLE-SHIP—THE REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT DURING THE ITALIAN MANŒUVRES:
INFLATING THE DRAGON.

The balloon has long been familiar in land warfare, but it has been left to the Italians to adapt it to naval scouting. During the recent manœuvres in Augusta Bay a great Dragon balloon was carried on board the battle-ship "Elba." It was inflated on the forward deck of the ship. The balloon, which was kept captive by the vessel, ascended about 300 feet and carried two aeronauts. The Duke of Genoa and the Duke of the Abruzzi were present at the experiment.

THE PERFECT DOG: THE CAMERA AS ANIMAL-ARTIST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSS ET.



1. MRS. HUNTER'S WHITE WEST HIGHLAND TERRIER, MORAH: THIRD PRIZES AND SPECIAL.
2. THE FIRST-PRIZE POODLE: MISS F. BRUNKE'S LE ROI CAFE (WITH FOUR SPECIALS).
3. MRS. SCARLETT'S ITALIAN GREYHOUND, SVELTA: FIRST PRIZE.
4. A SECOND-PRIZE SPANIEL: MRS. BRIGHT'S CARAMEL.

5. MR. HOUSE'S BLOODHOUND, PRIVATE VANGUARD: SECOND, AND VERY HIGHLY COMMENDED.
6. THE FIRST-PRIZE TEAM JAP SPANIELS: MRS. KINGDON'S CHO-CHO, MU-YO, AND DENKA.
7. A DOUBLE-FIRST-PRIZE PEKINESE: MRS. CLARKE'S KINWAH.
8. THE FIRST AND CHAMPION FRENCH BULLDOG: COLONEL ROMILLY'S RAVETTE.
9. A PRETTY POMERANIAN: MISS HAWLEY'S WOLVEY MITE.

10. A DOG EXHIBITED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ENGLAND: MRS. BARFF'S AFGHAN HOUND, ZARDIN: FIRST PRIZE.
11. THE CHAMPION AND SPECIAL JAPANESE SPANIEL: MRS. REID'S KAMUKA.
12. THE CHAMPION CHOW: MISS LAWTON'S FOOSHAN, WITH THREE SPECIALS.
13. THE DOG EXHIBITED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ENGLAND: MRS. BARFF'S AFGHAN HOUND, ZARDIN.
14. THE FIRST AND SPECIAL POODLE: MISS LEVY'S JAPAN.

These photographs are wonderful examples of miniatures of the perfect dog by the camera. Some are curiously like bronzes. The dogs were exhibited at the Kennel Club Dog Show, which is the most important of the year, and held as usual at the Crystal Palace. The number of entries exceeded that of the previous year. The record exceeded by two the 3503 entries of the famous Jubilee exhibition two years ago. The Duke of Connaught visited the show.

ANIMALS IN ART

Exhibits at Whitechapel Art Gallery



DRAWING BY G. E. LOUGE.

domestication in modern life that are so fatal to beauty—had not figured largely in art, the special preserve of beauty. The exhibition, however, which is now open at the Whitechapel Art Gallery will make people realise with a salutary vividness how constant through the ages has been the effort to render animal forms.

For one reason or another—totemism, magic, religion, symbolism, or sheer delight in their depiction—animals have appeared in almost all phases of art. They are found on the dark cave wall of the prehistoric reindeer hunter (as in the reproduction of the mammoth) and in the Egyptian's elaborate tomb or temple (as in the exquisite contours of the antique bronze cat of the goddess Bast). The Greeks, though specially preoccupied with the human figure, succeeded in rendering animal forms with dignity and grace, if not always with perfectly successful realism. The two small bronzes of a boar and a lion, reproduced here, belonged to a vessel of the fifth century B.C., and show Greek work just before it reached its prime. The lion is scarcely as well observed as the boar, belonging to that pinch-visaged type common in Greek art. Such things are, in Bacon's words, "but toys," yet what a vision of life in the ancient world the rediscovery of such toys has afforded us!

Passing from Classic art, the early Christians are found, in spite of their fear of idolatry, carving animals, from sheer necessity, as symbols of the ideas they wished to spread. The lamb, the fish, the hart, the dove, and other animals served as emblems of Christ, while the martyr received the peacock—the most glorious of birds—as his badge.

The Romanesque and Gothic churches were covered, within and without, with carvings of beasts, symbolic, anecdotal, and, as time went on, satirical. The carvers of these sculptures used, as their textbooks, various versions of "The Bestiaries."

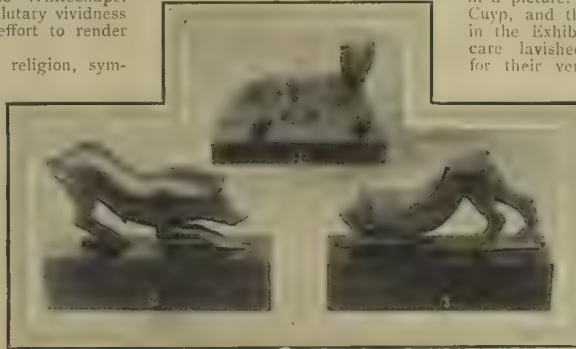
These translations into all tongues of the original seventh-century Alexandrine compilation of tales about animals—"The Naturalist"—had become, after the Bible, the most popular reading of the Middle Ages. The writers of these "Bestiaries" gave delightfully

unscientific accounts of beasts, real or imaginary, caring only to draw edifying moral analogies from their supposed habits. St. Basil frankly said it was of less importance to discover whether griffins and unicorns really existed than to learn what religious

tenets they inculcated; while Albertus Magnus, who posed as being critical, and said that the poison-revealing properties followed by the Dutch artists, who, with their passion for technique, found most tempting problems of texture in the rendering of fur and feathers. Paul Potter was, perhaps, the first painter to make an animal the predominant interest in a picture. The oil sketches of the heads of cattle by Cuyper, and the studies of sturdy terriers by Van de Velde, in the Exhibition, throw an interesting light on the minute care lavished by the Dutch painters on the preparations for their voracious canvases.

The taste for sport among the French kings and nobles before the Revolution encouraged animal-painting, which found accomplished exponents in Oudry and Desportes. The curious grotesque dog illustrated, though of the French eighteenth century, belongs rather to the satirical "genre" school of Longhi, Troost, and Hogarth than to the courtly art patronised by Louis XV. James Ward, in England, is the lineal successor of Paul Potter in the direct path of advance in animal-painting. He, too, painted animals for themselves; but, when most characteristic, he shows savage beasts, apart from man, warring in the heat of Nature. He treated his subjects with imaginative exaggeration, yet with a new and convincing vigour. Morland followed more on the lines of the Dutch painters, substituting an English homeliness for a Dutch, and reducing his human figures as completely to the level of their animal charges as Landseer, in the next century, set himself to elevate, as he fancied, his animals to the sentimental or pompous level of his Mid-Victorian patrons.

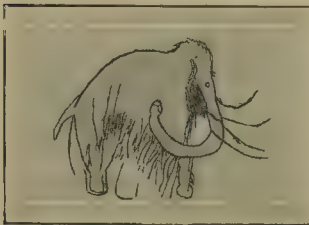
Meanwhile, at the other end of the world, the quick eye of the Japanese artist had been noting the motions of animals and birds with lightning impressionism, and Hokusai, whose humorous and dramatic instinct for combining realism and beauty finds even more honour among us Philistines of the West than among his own fellow-countrymen, shows in his studies of poultry and marvellous delineations of animal forms with one stroke of the brush, how much Western art may yet learn after all its centuries of struggling advance.



1. A CAT AND KITTENS IN BRONZE: EGYPTIAN ART. 2. A BOAR IN BRONZE: GREEK. FIFTH CENTURY B.C. 3. A LION IN BRONZE: GREEK. FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

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PREHISTORIC MAN'S DRAWING: A SKETCH OF A MAMMOTH FROM THE CAVES IN DORDOGNE.

Reproduced by permission of Mr. E. P. Warren.



A CAT IN BRONZE: EGYPTIAN ART.

Reproduced by permission of Mr. Will K. ...



THE ELEPHANT PRESENTED BY ST. LOUIS TO HENRY III.

Drawn probably by Matthew Paris



THE FAVOURITE PUG DOG OF A LADY OF THE TIME OF LOUIS XV.

Reproduced by permission of Mr. J. L. Rutley.



A GROUP OF SQUIRRELS, ATTRIBUTED TO ALBRECHT DÜRER.

Reproduced by permission of Lord Northbrook.

THE GARB OF OLD GAUL IN ITS GLORY: THE GREAT HIGHLAND RECEPTION IN GLASGOW.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN GLASGOW.



THE CIVIC RECEPTION IN THE GLASGOW CITY HALL IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIGHLAND BAZAAR.

The largest civic reception ever given in Glasgow was held on October 30 in the banquetting-hall of the Municipal Buildings. The guests numbered nearly three thousand, and most of the men were in full Highland dress. The ladies wore sashes and bows of tartan. Lord Provost Bilsland, in welcoming the guests, said he had seen more kilts and a greater variety of tartans that night than he had ever seen anywhere else, except at a Royal Review. On the following day the Princess Louise opened the Highland Bazaar in St. Andrews Hall.

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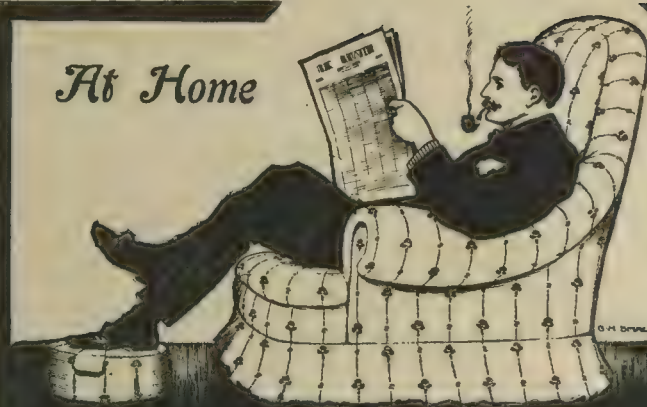
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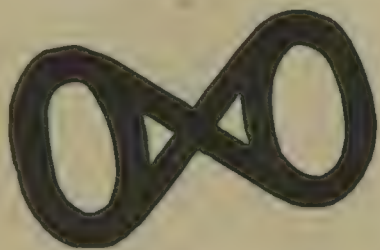
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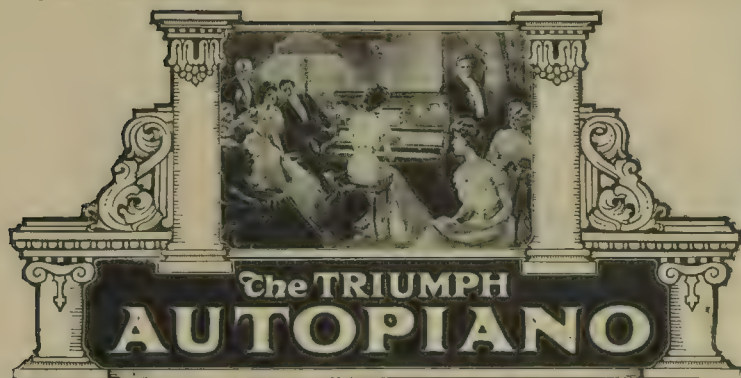
BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN VIEWS FROM A RAILWAY CAR;
A METHOD PROPOSED FOR THE MATTERHORN.

Mr. White.



A PLEASURE PARTY IN A CANADIAN RAILWAY DIRECTOR'S PRIVATE CAR.

The best way to see the Rocky Mountains is from a railway car of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The platform in the drawing belongs to the private car of Mr. W. White, the vice-president of the line. Private cars are attached to the rear of the train. This method of enjoying mountain scenery from observation-cars has been proposed for adaptation to the Matterhorn.



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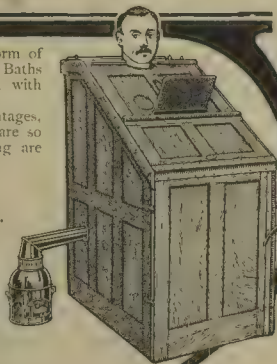
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MONDAY next sees the opening of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders' Exhibition of 1907 at Olympia, where will be made a sufficiently brilliant show of pleasure motor-cars and their accessories. In general setting the English exhibition is, of course, very far removed from that of the French club, which opens on the following day; but so far as the variety and intrinsic merits of the exhibits go, West Kensington fairly runs away from the Champs Elysées. All the best home-grown and foreign products will be found sheltered by the Olympian roof, while the former will be entirely lacking in Paris. The clashing of the show dates will only affect, and adversely affect, the alien makers, who by acquiescence in this absurd rivalry have laid the axe at the root of their best market. Practically there remains to-day absolutely no necessity for any English buyer, be he agent or private individual, to go to the Paris show.

The interest awakened in the voiturette by the trials held by that enterprising journal, *L'Auto*, and just completed, is undeniable. The daily running and the result of the final speed-test have been closely watched, and now that the results are published, they will be found quite worthy of careful study. The cars were asked to cover 147 miles per day over a circular course for six days consecutively, and those which ran right through at an average of 25 miles per hour were included in a race of 188 miles on the seventh day to determine the final classification. These conditions resulted in the production of a number of little racing-cars, for the entrants preferred to hazard everything upon the race, and trust to luck to get through the very mild form of reliability trial imposed by the six days' running on a comparatively easy course.

The Sizaire and Naudin cars finished first and second; one, the first, being driven by Naudin, and the other by the senior partner. The winning car achieved the extraordinary average of 40.67 miles per hour, a speed out of all proportion to the desired characteristics of voiturettes. The second car was less than two minutes behind its stable companion; so that the race, although it was provocative of nothing valuable so far as buyers are concerned, was most



AN AEROPLANE THAT HAS FLOWN 150 YARDS:
THE SCREW OF THE ESNAULT-PELTERIE MACHINE.

At Buc, not far from Versailles, a successful trial has been made with the Esnault-Pelterie machine, which is driven by a 7-cylinder motor of an entirely new design. It rose to a height of from six to seven yards, and continued its flight for 150 yards.

undoubtedly a first-class sporting event. The piston speeds of the winning engine show some startling figures. According to the maximum speed attained and the gear ratio, the S. and N. engine must at times have been turning over at 2100 revolutions per minute, and occasionally when travelling down hill at 2400 revolutions per minute, equal to a piston speed of 31 ft. 5 in. per second. This is ascribable to high compression, very light moving parts, and perfect balancing. It is to be hoped, then, that the makers of small cars will devote the experience so obtained to the construction of comfortable touring voiturettes, and not to midget racers.

When the Dunlop detachable rim was first demonstrated in London, I referred to the ingenious rim-expanding and contracting device which is its chief characteristic, and suggested that the invention possessed great practical merit. For some time after the original announcement, a rumour was abroad to the effect that the Dunlop Tyre Company would not put this detachable rim upon the market, some difficulties having been met with in its practical application. I suggested likewise at the time that this was not so, and last week the company announced that the Dunlop detachable rim would be shown at Olympia, and published illustrations of it in its improved form. It is now made with a locking fork, which absolutely secures it open or shut.

The Daimler Motor Company have decided to establish a hiring department in London, whence really up-to-date Daimler cars may be obtained to convey American and Continental visitors just exactly where they want to go. The cars will not be distinguishable from privately owned vehicles.

The Michelin Tyre Company's display at the Olympia Show, Stand 284, is to be a striking one, and will include a photographic gallery showing the winners of most of the international events of the past year or two. Prominent among the company's latest specialities is the steel-studded non-skid cover. One of its most important features is the extension of the leather band, which affords so much increased protection to the walls of the tyre. It is a cover which gives complete satisfaction to everybody who uses it.



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The car is to be exhibited at the Olympia Show, which opens on November 11. It will be seen on Stand No. 43, and is exhibited by S. F. Edge, Limited.

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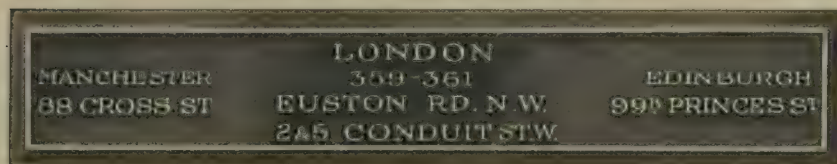
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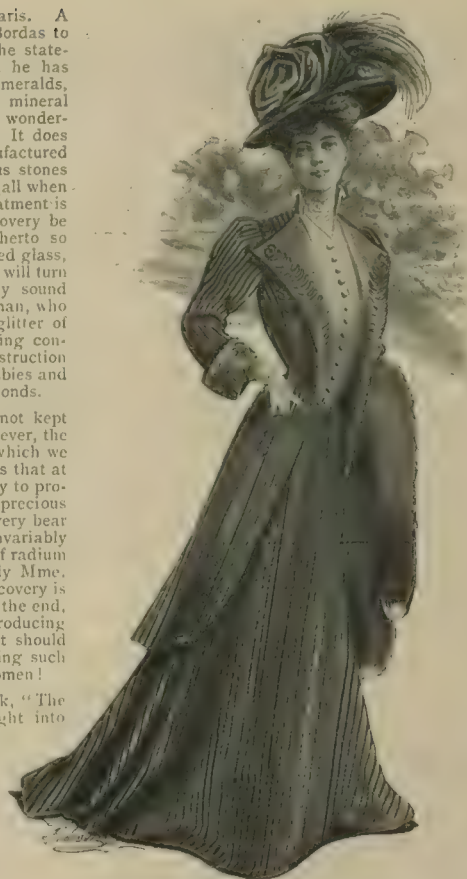
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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is a really alarming report from Paris. A communication was made by Professor Bordas to the Academy of Sciences (the names remove the statement from the category of mere rumour) that he has discovered how to produce rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and topazes from a very cheap and hard mineral merely by exposing it to the action of the wonder-worker discovered by Madame Curie—radium. It does not appear that the diamond has been manufactured at present, but no doubt, if the other precious stones can be produced, so will the most beautiful of all when the right mineral to submit to the radium treatment is searched for and discovered. Should this discovery be confirmed, the valuable gems mentioned, hitherto so costly, may in time become as cheap as coloured glass, and this will revolutionise a great industry and will turn large sums of wealth to naught! That may sound rather a fine thing to the impecunious pretty woman, who has hitherto had to do without the beautiful glitter of gems to enhance her charms; but the far-reaching consequences of such an upheaval of value and destruction of capital would be incalculably mischievous. Rubies and emeralds are at present more valuable than diamonds.

The wonder is that Professor Bordas has not kept his discovery a secret for his own profit. However, the Professor tries to calm the apprehension with which we are surveying our jewel-caskets by informing us that at present radium is itself so scarce and so costly to produce that there can be no immense output of precious stones so manufactured, even should his discovery bear full investigation and his process prove to be invariably successful. There is only a very small quantity of radium at present extracted, and of the world's supply Mme. Curie, the discoverer, owns half! But once discovery is on the track, and the scent is hot for profit at the end, what rapid advance may there not be in producing radium! Meantime, it is curious indeed that it should be a woman who has discovered what may bring such changes in the property and pleasure of other women!

That intensely interesting and valuable work, "The Letters of Queen Victoria," has again brought into prominence the personality of the late honoured Sovereign. Women, above all, must appreciate the service that Queen Victoria rendered to them, not so much by any direct action on their behalf as by the example of her life, of such a character and such a career as is recorded in her "Letters." That this is appreciated nobody can doubt. When Lady Battersea, in her address at Manchester the other day, mentioned Queen Victoria, the applause lasted for several minutes. "Great dignity and great simplicity," was Lady Battersea's happy phrase, to sum up the impression produced on her by the personality of the late Queen. "She was attractive," adds Lady Battersea, "by her true kindness of heart, and possessed the



A FASHIONABLE VISITING-GOWN.

Striped velvet, made with the latest shape of cutaway coat, having revers and vest of plain cloth, the former braided in soutache.

supreme merit of being tolerant without being indifferent. She talked quite naturally and simply, and I was struck by her wonderfully retentive memory and by the kind and genial interest she seemed to take in the person she was addressing." Indeed, Queen Victoria was a great "object-lesson" for all time of the possibility of women being womanly, though immersed in politics. She showed that a woman can meet the aspiration of Burke in his sketch of the ideal of conduct in public life: "To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service of the commonwealth, and so to be patriots as not to forget that we are"—well, of course Burke said "gentlemen," but Queen Victoria showed that it might be "ladies." Miss Anna Swanwick, famous as a Greek scholar, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, the helper of many suffering classes, and Mrs. Nassau Senior, founder of the Association for Befriending Young Servants, were Lady Battersea's other subjects.

Motor clothing is no longer so absolutely hideous as it was at first, although the conditions of the sport must always prevent a woman presenting the same charming appearance in her car as in her carriage. The difference produced in the aspect of such a place as King's Road, Brighton, in the autumn season, by the general abandonment of the stately barouche, the graceful landau, or the sprightly victoria, in favour of the flying, smelling motor-car, is enormous, and the change is not less in the attire of the woman in the vehicle than in the carriage itself. It was a pleasure to see pass-by a well-horsed, well-liveried carriage, occupied by an elegantly dressed lady; a motor will never be anything but an annoyance to others than its occupants. Nevertheless, it is now recognised not to be necessary to wear absolutely hideous raiment in the car; and at the Hotel Cecil there has been an exhibition of "Motoring Modes" that displayed considerable ingenuity in combining comfort with a passable appearance.

Veils of reasonable aspect have almost entirely replaced the old-time goggles. One kind was run all round the hat on a draw-string, and was caught in close under the chin by gathering into a band of silk, so that it could be worn quite or nearly to cover the face or pushed aside like a curtain, at will. Another veil was of becoming thick grey gauze, with a sort of window of tulle let in to protect the eyes. A hood in waterproof, as soft as it was odourless, and provided with a deep curtain to protect the neck, was practical. There were hats of a new fabric called "fur-felt," which is light and warm and not injured by the weather; and other hats in waterproof cloth. Linings to motor-coats in leather were usually white, so as to be sure of their not soiling the gown, either by their dye or by getting dirty unnoticed; they are made detachable, as the garment is too hot for summer wear if a leather lining is fixed in permanently. For the real winter, however, nothing serves but a fur-lined coat; and these are well thought out, with close-buttoning cuffs, double-breasted fastenings, and ingeniously tight-fitted collar-bands. FILOMENA.

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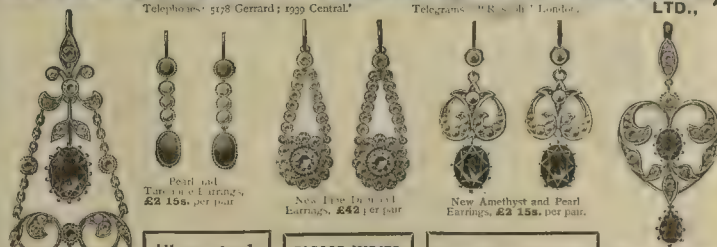
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"FROM SAIL TO STEAM."

THE title of Captain Mahan's new book, "From Sail to Steam" (Harpers), is suggestive in more ways than one of its contents. The transition from sails to steam was distinctly a leisurely procedure, and these reminiscences of the transition period are of a leisurely character, too. The charm of the memoirs lies as much in the writer's habit of digression as in the better-known qualities of his style. His wanderings always lead somewhere, and to some interesting purpose.

The period covered by the volume is, roughly, the last fifty years of the nineteenth century, which, from a naval as from other points of view, is a period of constant change, development, and advance. But it

would be altogether a mistake to assume that the reminiscences are confined to this period, for with the author's wide range of historical information this would be impossible. He tells us that in tackling the task he may be compared to an old man sitting in the sun on a summer's day, bringing forth out of his memories things new and old—mostly old. It is not surprising, then, to find ourselves, in the introductory chapter, carried back from Mr. Flexible Grommet, passed midshipman, one of Peter Simple's contemporaries, to Froissart, or brought back again with another jump from Boswell to Basil Hall.



LORD GLERAWLY (WHO LOST AN EYE IN A ROW WITH A TOWNSMAN AT CAMBRIDGE), DRIVING AT GOLF.

Lord Glerawly, who had been spending an evening with old friends in Cambridge, had a fight with a townsman on his way home, and lost an eye from a blow with a stick.



THE EARTHQUAKE IN BOKHARA: ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS IN KARATAGH, WITH THE MOSQUE.

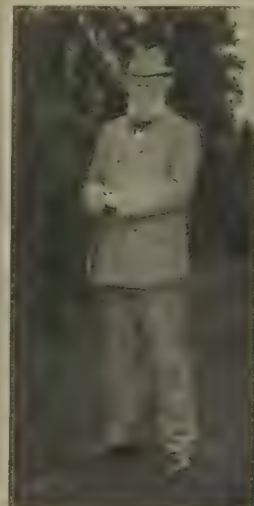
The town of Karatagh, in Bokhara, has been devastated by an earthquake, and great loss of life is reported.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PRINCE BURDUKOFF.

Possibly the roving proclivity thus indicated is due in a measure to his profession, but, perhaps, also, to his ancestry, for Captain Mahan tells us that while he is all Irish by origin on the father's side, he is part English, part American, with a strong infusion of French on his mother's. He adds, however, that so far as he can understand his own personality, he thinks he can see in the result the predominance which the English strain has usually asserted for itself over others. Moreover, although the Irish and French atmosphere in which he was brought up actively impressed him with a love for France and the Southern section of the United States, while it taught him to look askance upon England and the Abolitionists, "the experiences of life, together with subsequent reading and reflection, modified and in the end entirely overcame these early prepossessions." It is additionally interesting to learn that he believes he owed his entrance to the Navy to Jefferson

Davis, the first and only President of the Southern Confederacy.

Captain Mahan's reminiscences of service naturally group themselves under three heads—before, during, and after the War of Secession. Of the three sections, by far the longest is the first, a time when the nation was still under the influence of a mistaken belief in the results of the War of 1812, when popular interest in the Service was non-existent, and when this national attitude and lack of enthusiasm reacted adversely upon administrative energy. While dwelling sympathetically upon the beauty of the old wooden vessels, the black in their hulls contrasting vividly with the tall pyramids of dazzling canvas which rose above them, Captain Mahan labours under no mistake about the unwisdom of an extreme conservatism which refused to see the signs of coming progress. "Poor and beloved sails and spars—*la joie de la manœuvre*, to use the sympathetic phrase of a French officer of that day—gone ye are with that past of which I have been speaking, and of which ye were a goodly symbol; but, like other symptoms of the times, had we listened aright, we should have heard the stern rebuke: 'You be up and depart hence; this is not the place of your rest.'" Then, drifting away into anecdotes of the officers of those days, and the working of the principle of selection, he draws examples both from his own and the British Navies, painting a graphic picture of the naval conditions of the time. It is the personal side



Photo, Hamilton.

THE NEW LORD RECTOR OF ST. ANDREW'S: LORD AVEBURY AS A GOLFER.

Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) has been elected, without opposition, Rector of St. Andrews University, in room of Mr. Carnegie. Lord Avebury is appropriately a golfer.

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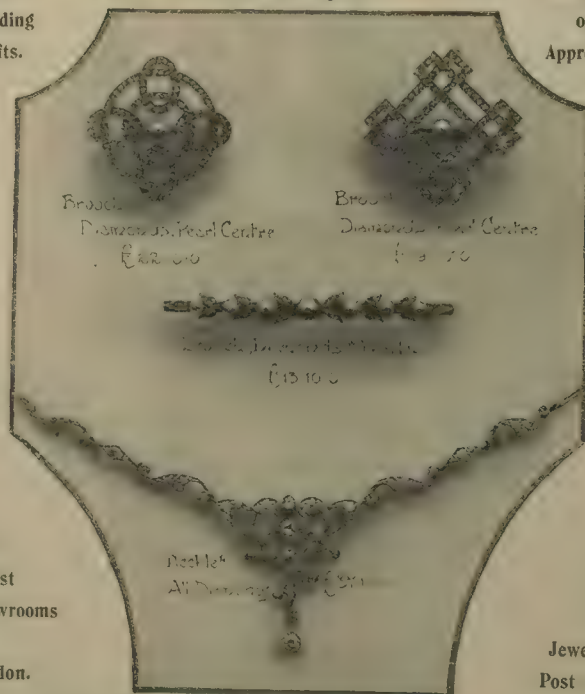
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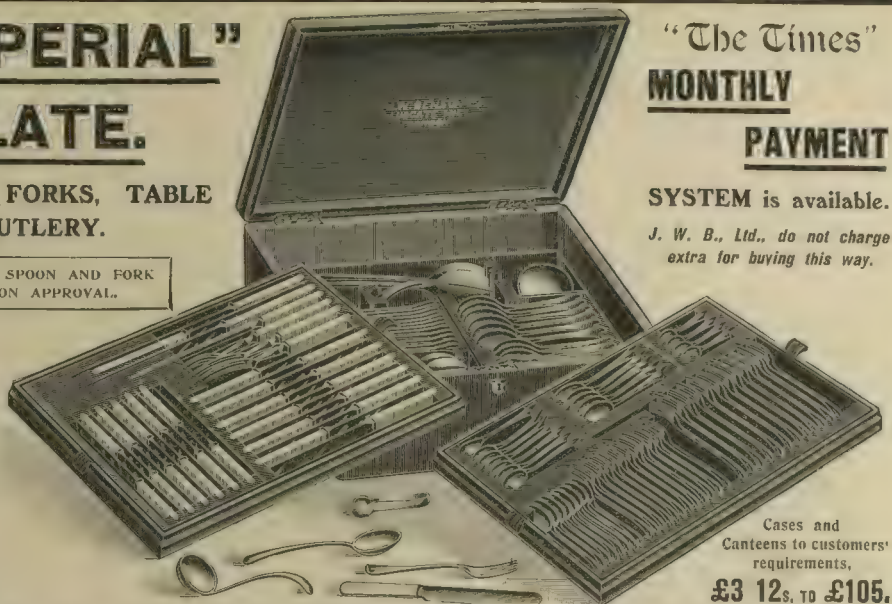
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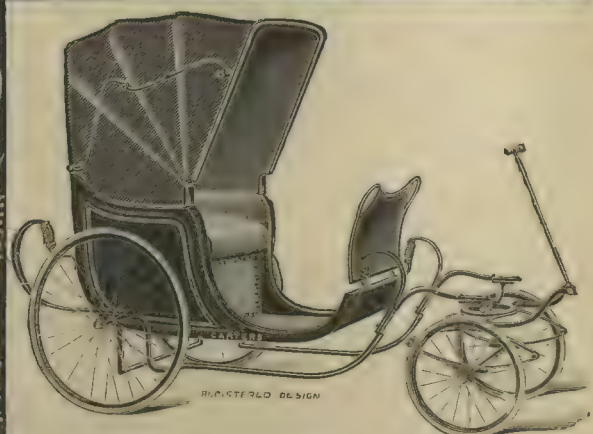
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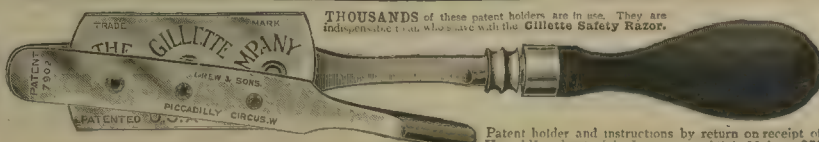
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which has to him, as to the reader, the larger interest, and although he labels his next chapter "The Vessels," and talks about them for half-a-dozen pages, he soon harks back to "the marling-spike seaman of the days of Cooper and Marryat," and quotes Decatur on steam: "It is the end of our business; hereafter any man who can boil a tea-kettle will be as good as the best of us." Similarly, the chapters on the Naval Academy and on his first cruise abound with sketches of naval character, although his redundancy of style makes it difficult to reproduce his most humorous stories.

The incidents of the War of Secession and the blockade service are related with a running comment

to side with the party of disruption, a fact which leads to one of the most pathetically significant of the author's anecdotes. It was after the successful attack on Port Royal, when Mahan was serving in the *Pocahontas* under Drayton, that on the return of the latter from a visit to the Admiral, among other questions, he was asked: "Have you learnt who commanded the enemy?" "Yes," he replied with a half smile; "it was my brother." A messmate of Mahan's, "Joe" Smith, was in command of the *Congress* when that wooden vessel was destroyed by the ironclad *Merrimac*. When it was reported to his father that the *Congress* had surrendered, he said, simply, "Then Joe's dead." Joe was dead; but it is only fair to the survivors to say

History" is an intimate knowledge and appreciation of the new aspects of naval life, combined with a loving and sympathetic reverence for the old—

The seaman remains, and must always remain, while there are seas to cross and to rule; but the sailor, in his accomplishments and in his defects, began then to depart, or to be evolutionised into something entirely different. I am bound to admit that in the main the better has survived, but, now that such hairs as I have are grey, I may be permitted to look back somewhat wistfully and affectionately on that which I remember a half century ago.

Scottish illustrated journalism has never done anything better than the sumptuous coming-of-age number



THE GORDON BENNETT BALLOON-RACE; WAGONS BRINGING BALLOONS TO THE STARTING GROUND BEFORE THE CONTEST.

The race started on October 21 from St. Louis. The winner, Herr Erbsloeh, representing Germany, descended at Annapolis, with a record of 880 miles. Captain Abernethy, also a German, was second with 825 miles.

of instructive reminiscence, flavoured with much technical detail. When it became certain on board his ship, then in the Pacific Ocean, that war must ensue, he says that in feeling most of the officers were sorrowful and perplexed, but in feeling only, not in purpose. "We knew not which became us most—grief, or stern satisfaction that at last a doubtful matter was to be settled by arms; but, with one or two exceptions, there was no hesitancy, I believe, on the part of the officers as to the side each should take." For himself, he had no doubts about his loyalty to the Union. There were Southerners, too—like Captain Drayton—who refused

that ninety out of her crew of four hundred were also dead, the ship aground, helpless, and in flames. Those who expect to find detailed accounts of the war, or even the naval side of the war, will be disappointed; but of personal experiences, such as the meeting of the author with the widow of Captain Lawrence, of *Chesapeake* and *Shannon* fame, and the natural digression that follows when Mahan's predilections are taken into account—this portion of his memoirs is chock-a-block.

What is perhaps most obvious in these reminiscences of the author of "The Influence of Sea Power upon



Photo Clarke and Hyde.

PREPARING FOR THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW; THE SKETCH PLAN FOR THE DECORATION OF A STREET.

Very few people realise that the scheme of decoration for a street is prepared as carefully as the plans for a building. The design of the decorations is drawn in perspective.

of *Bonaccord*, the Aberdeen humorous paper, upon which Mr. Henry Munro, the editor and proprietor, is to be very heartily congratulated. The number contains nearly 250 pages, splendidly printed and superbly illustrated, giving an account of the Granite City of to-day in every phase of its activity—commercial, academic, social, religious, and industrial. The contributors, who are all eminent Aberdonians, include Mr. W. Keith Leask, Mr. Alexander Mackie, and Mr. J. M. Bulloch. The first writes on "The Academic Life," the second on "The Intellectual Life," and the last confesses why he studies the Gordons.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE event of last week in the religious world was the magnificent missionary meeting at the Albert Hall, over which Lord Northampton presided. The Christians of Canton held meetings in September in celebration of the work of that heroic pioneer missionary, Robert Morrison, who sailed for China on Oct. 31, 1807. Canton is to be the site of the memorial, and the cost is estimated at £20,000. The Morrison Hall will meet a pressing need. Chinese and non-Chinese workers will meet there for conference. It is hoped that a museum, library, and Bible Institute may be established. Members of all churches are joining heartily in the scheme.

The Bishop of London notes how he found emigrants from Bethnal Green and Stepney on board the *Victorian* when he was outward bound, and how they brought their cards for him to sign. He remarks on the wonderful loyalty of Canada. "We sang 'God Save the King' at breakfast, luncheon, and dinner." He never succeeded in learning the tune of "The Maple Leaf for ever," but on his last evening in Canada, that and "God Save the King" were sung by a really enthusiastic gathering.

Prebendary Carlile has sailed for Ceylon with Mrs. Carlile, and hopes to be back in London before the winter is far advanced. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has sent a message to the head of the Church Army, expressing regret at his illness, and the earnest hope that he may soon be well enough to carry on his great work.

The memorial to Richard Hooker at Exeter is admitted to be one of Mr. Alfred Drury's most successful works. The Bishop of Marlborough (Dean of Exeter) has published an excellent pamphlet, which embodies an appreciative and well-considered estimate of Hooker and his work. The seated statue by Mr. Drury is placed in the Cathedral Yard at Exeter.

The Bishop of Southwell will have the sympathy of many churchgoers in his suggestion that organists and choirmasters are in a large measure responsible for the dwindling congregations at village churches, by introducing there a cathedral musical service. Dr. Hoskins thinks that if we could go back to the days when the Psalms, Litany, and Prayers were read with intelligence, those who have been driven away by all this embellishment of the service in little churches would come back.

One of the most welcome special preachers at Selby Abbey during the reopening week was Canon Newbolt. "The strength of the Church," said this eminent St. Paul's preacher, "is not in State patronage or endowments, but in the hearts of the people." The Archdeacon of London preached on the 22nd Sunday after Trinity. He gave a historical review of the Abbey, and appealed to Yorkshiremen to raise the £10,000 still required to make it one of the chief glories of the country.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E J WINTER-WOOD (Paignton).—Thanks for your contribution, which is very acceptable. We are glad to know we have been the medium of the introduction.

J R M (Burghill).—There would be about the same trouble getting an opening named after you as in becoming Poet Laureate. We have not yet played over the game.

R H COOPER (Malbone, U.S.A.).—In your problem, if Black play 1. Kt to B 2nd, & Q to Q 6th, & P to B 4th prevents any mate.

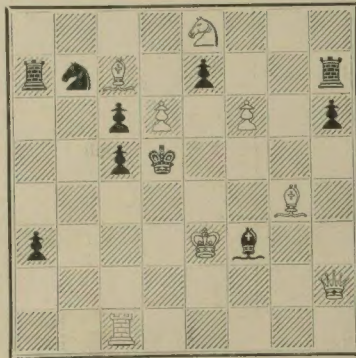
J S WESLEY (Exeter).—We are very glad to hear from you again. Your problems have been examined, but not being numbered, we do not know how to distinguish them. The two-mover with King at K Kt 5th shall appear, and that in three is under consideration. Will you kindly submit diagrams in future?

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3302 received from J T MacNider (Hankow); of No. 3307 from C A M (Penang) and Laurent Changuion (St. Helena Bay, Cape Colony); of No. 3308 from Robert H Hixon (New York City); of No. 3310 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); James M K Lupton (Richmond), Robert H Hixon and C Field Junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3311 from J S Wesley (Exeter) and James M K Lupton; of No. 3312 from Charles Burnett, J I I (Frampton), Ernst Mauer (Schöneberg), James M K Lupton (Richmond), J R M (Burghill), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth) and Hilari (Beer, Mor (Budeapest).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3313 received from J D Tucker (Ilkley), Stettin, Scrubbs Ammonia, J Hopkinson (Derby), C E Charles (Manchester), Shadforth, G Bakker (Rotterdam), Walker S Forester (Bristol), E J Winter-Wood, Sorrento, F S Brandreth (Weybridge), Joseph Wilcock (Shrewsbury), F Henderson (Leeds), R Worters (Canterbury), J J Scargill (Bromley), F Kent (Hathfield), and H L Beaumont (Chelsea).

PROBLEM No. 3315.—By A. W. DANIEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3312.—By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

WHITE.

1. B to Q 6th

2. R to B 5th (ch)

3. Kt mates

BLACK.

K to Q 4th

K moves

If Black play 1. P to K 7th, 2. R to B 3rd, etc.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the recent Carlsbad Tournament between Messrs. SPIELMANN and RUBINSTEIN. (Hungarian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)

1. P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd

3. B to B 4th

4. Kt to B 3rd

5. P to Q 3rd

This defence reduces White to a very simple line of action, but, as will be seen, there are opportunities for enterprise even in so safe an opening.

6. P to K 3rd

7. B to Kt 3rd

8. R takes Kt

9. Castles B

10. Kt to K 2nd

11. P to Kt 4th

12. Kt to Kt 3rd

Kt takes Kt P, 13. P takes Kt, B takes P gives an attack which is the heart of the game. Black's style, however, does not lie in this direction, and he takes no risks.

13. Q to K 2nd

14. P takes P

15. B to Kt 3rd

16. Q to K 3rd

17. Kt to K 3rd

18. Kt to B 3rd

19. Q to K 6th

BLACK (Mr. R.)

P to K 4th

Kt to Q B 3rd

B to K 2nd

B to B 3rd

P to Q 3rd

Kt takes B

P to Q 3rd

Kt to Q 4th

Castles

P to B 3rd

Q to B 2nd

P to Q 4th

R to K 3rd

P takes P

P to Kt 3rd

B to K 3rd

P to Q 3rd

Kt to K 3rd

R takes B

WHITE (Mr. S.)

A variation in which the Queen holds to the end. While it troubles the defence, it secures ample time for the development of White's other pieces.

R to Q 3rd

P to Kt 2nd

R to Kt 2nd

Kt to B 3rd

B takes Kt

Kt to Q 3rd

P takes Kt

Q to Q 2nd

Q to K 2nd

Q to Q 3rd

Kt to Q 3rd

P to R 4th

Only marking time, as his other pieces are chained to their places.

Q to B 2nd

R (K 2) to B 2nd

Q to K 2nd

B takes P

Kt to Q 2nd

P takes P

Kt to B 3rd

Kt takes P

The losses right off, but there was no hope. Anyhow, White has conducted a very clever game.

R to R 5th

Resigns

Another Game from the Tournament, played between Messrs. TARTAKOVSKY and MAROCZY. (Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)

1. P to K 4th

2. P to Q 4th

3. P to Q 4th

4. P takes P

5. P takes P

6. Kt to K B 3rd

7. B to Q 3rd

8. Castles

9. Kt to B 3rd

10. B to Kt 5th

11. Q to Kt 3rd

12. K to R 5th

13. Q to R 5th

14. B to Kt 3rd

15. Q to B 2nd

16. Q to Q 2nd

17. Kt to Kt 5th

18. B takes B

19. P to B 4th

20. B takes B

21. Kt to K 2nd

22. P to Kt 4th

23. R takes R

24. Q to Kt 4th

25. Q to K 3rd

26. Kt to Q 3rd

27. P to B 5th

28. Kt to B 5th

29. P takes P

30. Q to Q 3rd

To take the R P with either Q or Kt would cost disaster. The sequel shows how fatal is the capture under much more favourable circumstances.

31. R to K 5th

BLACK (Mr. M.)

P to Q 4th

P to K 3rd

P takes P

P takes P

P takes P

Kt to K B 3rd

B to Q 3rd

Castles

Kt to B 3rd

B to K 3rd

K to K 3rd

R to R 5th

P to Q 3rd

P to Kt 4th

P to Kt 3rd

Kt to Kt 3rd

K Kt takes B

B to K 2nd

Kt to Kt 3rd

Q takes R

Q to Q 3rd

P to B 3rd

Q to Q 2nd

P takes P

Q to B 3rd

Q takes P

Kt to R 3rd

Kt takes P

The operations of this related Knight have no bearing on the game, and he puts in an appearance when the battle is over. This game was awarded the first brilliancy prize.

R to R 7th (ch)

P to B 4th (ch)

White resigns.

WHITE (Mr. T.)

31. Kt to B 4th

32. Q to Q 3rd

33. Kt to Kt 2nd

34. Q to Kt 4th

35. Kt takes P

36. Q to B 4th

37. R to B 3rd

Black can afford this sacrifice because, owing to the distance of the White Knight, he is practically coping with no more than equal forces, and the exposed position of White's King gives him a winning advantage.

Kt takes P (ch)

Q to R 4th (ch)

Q to K 3rd (ch)

Q to K 3rd (ch)

Kt to R 4th

Kt to Kt 4th

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

Q to Q 7th (ch)

R to K 7th

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

Q to Q 7th (ch)

R to K 7th

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

Q to Q 7th (ch)

R to K 7th

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Q to Q 7th (ch)

R to K 7th

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

Q to Q 7th (ch)

R to K 7th

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

Kt to Kt 5th (ch)

RAW, CHAPPED HANDS

Zam-Buk—the Scientific Cure.

Roughness
Redness
and
Cracks
Cured

WHAT irritation and distress come from raw, chapped hands. If a woman's skin is at all sensitive she suffers more or less in this way all the year round; but with the damp, cold, and fog of November, the condition of her hands becomes a positive torture. First the skin loses its pleasant softness, then there is a disagreeable roughness and redness, followed by cracking and bleeding, particularly in the region of the knuckles and the wrist. This distressing condition is often set up by drying the hands or the face carelessly after washing on a raw cold day.

Neglecting chaps, or any cold-sores, may lead to painful swelling and inflammation. There is a danger of grit and dirt getting into the cracks of the skin and setting up positive torture. Blood poisoning, lock-jaw, and infectious disease have been known to arise in this way. In fact, chaps and cold-sores are often the first symptoms of deep-rooted skin disease. The trouble is utterly beyond the reach of toilet creams and cheap salves, which possess no medicinal value whatever, and which are not of the least use when the tissues are thus affected.

Zam-Buk is the only scientific balm, which, in addition to allaying the inflammation and pain, and healing chaps, cold-sores, and roughness, also imparts a new and remarkable healthiness to the skin itself.

Smear Zam-Buk on at night, and wear an old pair of gloves till morning. The effect of the application of Zam-Buk is delightfully cooling and soothing. Its pure, rich, herbal essences, which have set it on a pinnacle apart from ordinary ointments and lotions polluted by animal fats and minerals, instantly soak into and thoroughly permeate the tissues of the skin, softening, purifying, and healing in a perfectly natural way—the unique Zam-Buk way.

Of all Chemists, 1/1; and 2/9 per box.

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Miss M. GREGORY, Sefton House, Henton Road, The Force, Leicester, writes: "Every winter I have suffered from severe chilblains in my hands and feet. This year my hands and feet were in a terrible state, but after using two boxes of Zam-Buk I was completely cured."

Miss E. GARRETT, 23, Buckland Hill, Maidstone, writes: "I used to suffer very badly from cold-sores on my lips, and deep cracks in my hands, but through using Zam-Buk they are now quite well."

Send your name and address and rd. stamp, and mention "The Illustrated London News," Nov. 9, 1907, to Zam-Buk Co., Greek Street, Leeds, and a dainty box of Zam-Buk will be sent you.

CHISWICK LIMERICKS

COMPETITION: NO FEES.

We offer ten Book Prizes for the best "last line" to the following Limerick. The prizes are volumes from our popular Buttercup Library, first-rate novels by well-known authors. All that competitors have to do is to send in their "last line" by letter or postcard, addressed Limerick Dept., Chiswick Polish Co., whose decision will be final. Replies must be received within seven days from date of issue, and must give name of paper.



No. 7:

CHERRY BLOSSOM in Limerick Rhymes Has now been employed seven times.
Can you make a "last line"?
Of—It's Beautiful Shine?—

The prize-winners in Limerick No. 6 Competition were:

Mr. F. Ditmas, Tamar Lodge, Camberley; Miss Abbott, 8, Silver Street, Wellingborough; Mrs. Colville, Hazelbank, Campbelltown, Argyle; Miss Gee, 27, Beech Lane, Macclesfield; Mr. C. J. Vernon, Headley Rectory, near Epsom; Mr. H. Bloxham, 120, Plymouth Place, Leamington Spa; Mr. W. H. Bowles, 25, Well Street, Tunstall; Mr. W. Bernard Oates, The Mount, Marldon Hill, Paignton; Mrs. H. Cross, Schloss Forst, Meran, South Tyrol; Miss King, 8, Silver Street, Wellingborough.

The best last line sent in was:—
"And not a stain on my hands to annoy."

CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

is the best for the leather of all boots, box calf, glazed kid, etc. It is waterproof and preservative and requires no hard brushing—only a rub with a cloth or pad. In tins, 2d., 4d., 6d. OUTFIT, 1/- Of Grocers, Bootmakers, Leather Merchants, etc.

FREE SAMPLE

along with samples of BUTTERCUP METAL POLISH and CHISWICK CARPET SOAP will be sent to any applicant on receipt of rd. stamp to cover postage.

Chiswick Polish Co., Hovearth Works, London, W.

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LAIT
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INVALUABLE FOR THE
SKIN AND COMPLEXION.
Entirely Removes and Prevents all ROUGHNESS,
REDNESS, IRRITATION, CHAPS, &c., and
**KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT,
SMOOTH AND WHITE**
AT ALL SEASONS.
Delightfully SOOTHING and REFRESHING after Walking,
Golfing, Cycling, Motoring, Dancing, &c.
Bottles, 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d. each. Of all Chemists and
Stores. M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM.

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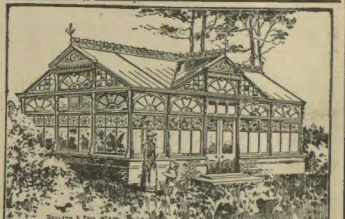
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about ingredients; no shortage of stock.
Just take a square of your favourite soup,
get the kettle boiling, and delicious soup is ready.
Made in 13 varieties.
A 6d. square makes a pint and a half of delicious soup.
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SOUP SQUARES

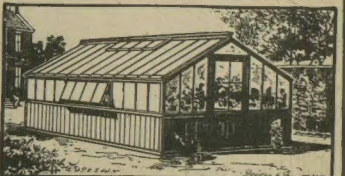
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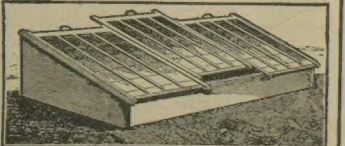
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No. 49A.—SPAN, 10 ft. by 8 ft. ... £10 10 0
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These Houses are sent out well made, painted three coats, glazed with glass, and Carriage Paid.

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4 ft. by 6 ft. ... £1 15 0 12 ft. by 6 ft. ... £3 15 0
8 ft. by 6 ft. ... 2 15 0 16 ft. by 6 ft. ... 4 15 0

No. 77.—VIOLET FRAME, 6 ft. by 4 ft., similar to No. 75, with Two Lights ... 130/-

Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon by Appointment.
CARRIAGE PAID on orders of 40s. value to most Goods Stations in England and Wales.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 3, 1905), with a codicil, of MR. RALPH EDWARD TATHAM, of 20, York Street, Portman Square, and the Stock Exchange, who died on Sept. 16, was proved on Oct. 24 by Charles Edmund Tatham and Edward Ernest Tatham, the nephews, the value of the estate being £251,153. He gave £10,000 to his late partner, William Bolger Gibbs; £250 each to his executors; £1000 to his niece, Jessie Elizabeth Tatham; and £100 per annum to Sarah Elizabeth Melhows. One third of the residue he leaves to his brother, George Edmund Tatham; one third between his nephew, Henry de Gray Tatham Warter, and his nieces Mary Gertrude, Mabel, and Beatrice; and one third in trust for his sister, Mary Ann Pardoe, for life, and then as to one half for her husband and daughters, and the other half for his said brother and nephew and nieces.

The will (dated Aug. 20, 1895) of the HON. GEORGE HIGGINSON ALLSOPP, of 8, Hereford Gardens, Park Lane, who died on Sept. 9, was proved on Oct. 28 by the Hon. Ranulph Allsopp, the brother, the value of the property being £110,433. He gives to his wife, Lady Mildred Georgina Allsopp, £500, all the furniture, plate, and pictures, and during her widowhood £1000 a year; to the Worcester Infirmary, £250; to the Burton-on-Trent Infirmary, £250; to his brother, Ranulph, £200; and legacies to servants. All other his property he leaves to his children, the share of his sons to be double that of his daughters.

The will (dated April 10, 1905) of HENRY, LORD BRAMPTON, of Brampton, Huntingdon, and 5, Tilney Street, who died on Oct. 6, was proved on Oct. 29 by Baroness Brampton, the widow, the value of the estate being £141,853, so far as can at present be ascertained. His Lordship gives £200 to his sister Mrs. Eade; £100 to his sister Miss Eleanor Hawkins; £200 to Cecil Marshall; £100 to his nephew, Cyril Eade; £1000 to Marcel Gasqny; £100 to Lieutenant-Colonel Gasqny; and a pin for the neck-cloth to those persons as Lady Brampton shall think would appreciate and value them for his sake. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Oct. 3, 1905) of ERNEST ROLAND WILBERFORCE, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, of The Palace, Chichester, who died on Sept. 9, was proved on Oct. 28 by Mrs. Emily Henrietta Maude Wilberforce, the widow, and George Harry Adams Connor, the value of the property being £44,789. Subject to a legacy of £500 to his wife, the testator leaves everything he may die possessed of, in trust, for Mrs. Wilberforce for life, and then for his children, the share of a son to be one third more than the share of a daughter.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1899) of MR. CHARLES EDWARD ALFRED GEORGE, of Fleet House, near Weymouth, and of Messrs. George, Limited, brewers, Bristol, who died on Aug. 3, was proved on Oct. 18 by Mrs. Annie Loftus George, the widow, Hinton Lewis Castle, and Rear-Admiral Ernest Alfred Simons, the value of

the estate being £108,681. The testator gives £2000, his yachts, boats, furniture, horses and carriages, to his wife; 100 guineas each to the Royal Hospital and the Sailors' Home (Weymouth); £1000 to his sister Mrs. Cook; £250 to his sister Mrs. Simons; £100 each to his sisters Mrs. Julia Miller and Mrs. Cross; and legacies to executors and servants. All other his property he leaves, in trust, for Mrs. George for life or widowhood, or in the event of her again marrying, the income from one half thereof; and, subject thereto, he gives his freehold property and two sixths of the ultimate residue to his son, and one sixth each to his four daughters.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. Ralph Assheton, Downham Hall, Clitheroe £140,638
Mrs. Calliope Vlasto, 48, Westbourne Terrace, W. £82,515
Mr. Samuel Grandidge, Clafemont Park Road, East Birkenhead, Chester £80,137
Mr. Samuel James Waring, Palmyra, Algburth Vale, Liverpool, head of Messrs. Waring and Gillows, Limited £78,785
Mr. Thomas William Denman, East Retford, Notts £68,748
Mr. George Hall, Park Hill Road, Croydon £59,409
Mr. Leveson Francis Vernon-Harcourt, Haddon House, Weybridge £56,535
Mrs. Sarah Watson, The Windmill, Mitcham £49,284
Mr. Robert Ely Evans, 9, Cannon Street, E.C., and 42, Park Lane £45,638

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A most Soothing & Refreshing Preparation for the Skin, and makes the **FACE AND NECK**

beautifully Soft and White. It effectually dispenses Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Cures Irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spots, &c., renders the

SKIN SOFT & SMOOTH and produces a Beautiful, Pure and Delicate Complexion.

Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED
BY USING

Rowland's MACASSAR OIL.

It prevents baldness, eradicates scurf, is the best dressing for Ladies' hair and for Children it is invaluable. Also in a Golden Colour for fair hair.

Sizes 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.

Sold by Stores, Chemists, & A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.

S. SMITH & SON, 9, STRAND, London.

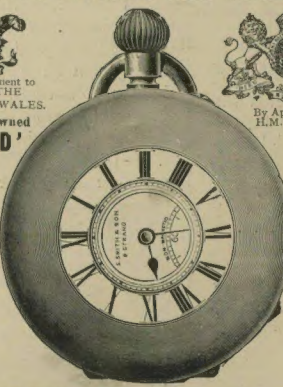
Makers of the PERFECT SPEED INDICATOR.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
ALL-ENGLISH "STRAND" CLOCKS.

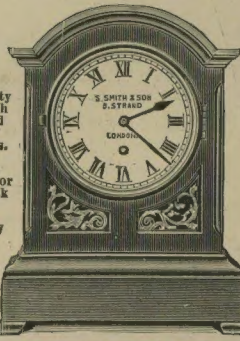
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World-Renowned "STRAND" WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold, Crystal, £13 15s.
Silver, £5 5s.
Full or Half-Hunter Cases, 18-Carat Gold, £16 16s.
Silver, £6 6s.

Or by MONTHLY PAYMENTS.



Best Quality All-English Fuses and Chain Movements.
Polished Mahogany or Fumed Oak Cases.
Absolutely Reliable Time-keepers.
£5 5s.
Average Height, 13 inches.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUES—WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY.

There is Nothing

in the world better than Good Health. It is the greatest prize of life, and neither money nor anything else can fully compensate for the lack of it. "Good Health is the Best Wealth." It is, no doubt, true that a large proportion of all illness consists of minor ailments; but so-called minor ailments should never be neglected. They are Nature's alarm signals calling attention to something wrong. Disregarded, they may develop into more serious maladies. The stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys, are among the hardest-worked organs of the body, and it is not, therefore, surprising that they should sometimes weaken in their action. There is nothing

To Equal

Beecham's Pills for correcting all irregularities of those organs. A single dose will bring relief, and, taken in accordance with the directions, this medicine will completely cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Pains after Eating, or any of the many indications of a deranged condition of the digestive system. "Prevention is better than cure," and if you would avoid ill-health, maintain a good appetite and sound digestion, there is nothing better than a timely dose of this world-renowned, well-tried remedy. No household should ever be without a box of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.

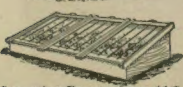
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Good sound material and workmanship at 15% to 20% below any other house. Estimates for every description of Horticultural Work free.

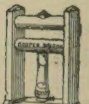
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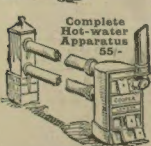
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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Unisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s. by Grocers, Fruiterers, Oilmen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

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WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.



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ARE EFFECTIVE, AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.

For Very Bold Curls
TRY OUR
"IMPERIAL" CURLERS.

SAME PRICE
12 CURLERS IN BOX.
Post Free for 8 Stamps
OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.
The genuine hair curler has the name on right-hand corner of label, thus:
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For Cleaning Silver Electro Plate
Sold everywhere at 4/6 & 1/6